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profile of the model city area

1972

BOSTON MODEL CITY ADMINISTRATION
PAUL PARKS, ADMINISTRATOR
2401 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this 1972 Profile is to present the most up-to-date and accurate data currently available on Boston's Model City Area. The topical areas covered in this Profile are the same as those covered in the 1971 Profile, with the addition of a chapter entitled "Population Changes."

A great deal of good data has been acquired since the publication of the 1971 Profile. Because the data sources on which it is based are better, this Profile is believed to present a more accurate picture of the Model City Area than was possible last year. In most cases, differences between figures in the two Profiles are believed to reflect the greater accuracy of this Profile's data, rather than actual change in the area.

It is the hope of the Model Cities Data Collection/Processing Department, which produced this Profile, that it will be found helpful and informative by those using it.

Barbara L. Beccles, Manager, and Staff
Data Collection/Processing Department

April, 1972

FACT SHEET: MODEL CITY AREA

Population	Model City Area	City of Boston
Total Population	57,004	641,071
Percent Black	67.8	16.3
Percent White*	30.6	81.9
Percent Indian, Oriental and Other	1.6	1.8
Total percent non-white	69.4	18.1
Percent Spanish-speaking**	11.3	
Percent of population under 18	40.6	28.4
Percent of population 65+	8.6	12.7
Households		
Number of households	17,302	217,478
Average household size	3.3	2.8
Percent of households with incomes of $3,000 or less	22.5	14.0
Median household income (all households, including those receiving welfare)	$5,591	$7,543
Median household income (only for households with working members)	$5,885	
Housing		
Total housing units	20,174	232,448
Percent Vacant***	14.2	6.4
Percent Occupied	85.8	93.6

Housing	Model City Area	City of Boston
Percent owner-occupied	21.0	27.2
Percent renter-occupied	79.0	72.8
Percent of occupied units needing major repairs or beyond repair	29.4	
Abandoned structures (as of June, 1970)	395	1,481
Employment		
Unemployment rate	12%(estimate)	6.2%(S.M.S.A.)
Percent of employed household heads in low-paying (service, operative, and labor) jobs	54.4	34.9
Health		
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	24.4	17.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	33.8	21.7
Education		
Number of schools (public, parochial, and independent)	33	290
Dropout rate (grades 7-12, public schools)	4.0%	4.0%

Welfare	Model City Area	City of Boston
Percent of households receiving welfare	29.4	
Percent of welfare recipients receiving A.F.D.C.	75.9	
Crime (rates per 1,000 residents)		
Robbery	12.51	4.75
Assault	16.91	6.47
Burglary	20.01	14.33
Auto Theft	23.60	24.18

* In the 1970 U.S. Census (First & Third Count), which is the source of these figures on race, Spanish-speaking people such as Puerto Ricans and Cubans are considered to be in the White group. Census data will not show Spanish-speaking people as a separate group until the Fourth Count, which is not yet available.

** This figure will change when the Census Fourth Count Data are received.

*** Does not include units unfit for human habitation, condemned, or scheduled for demolition.

Note: Refer to appropriate chapters of Profile for sources of statistics in Fact Sheet and for further clarification.

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CHAPTER I

POPULATION

POPULATION

In the Model City Area, there are approximately 57,000 people in 17,300 households. The average household size in the area is 3.3, compared to 2.8 in the city of Boston as a whole. (See Table 1.)

Concerning the ethnic composition of the area, the majority (68 percent) of the population is Black, and there is a substantial Spanish-speaking minority. The Spanish group, consisting primarily of Puerto Ricans and Cubans, has increased greatly in recent years. The exact size of the Spanish group will not be known until the Census Fourth Count data are received, but survey data indicate that this group constitutes at least 10 percent of the total MCA population. For example, the Boston Model City Administration's Public Welfare Revision Study of the MCA found 11.3 percent of the population to be Spanish. At the subarea level, the only current information on the Spanish-speaking is from the Boston Model City Administration's Rodent Control Survey in Subarea 4, which found almost a fourth (23 percent) of the people in 900 households surveyed to be Spanish. The presence of a large and growing Spanish-speaking group in the MCA is very important because that group has a unique set of problems in addition to the general socio-economic problems affecting the area as a whole.

In addition to tables on total population and racial composition, this chapter contains tables dealing with the age composition of the area. Particularly noteworthy are the percentages of children under 15 and senior citizens 65 or over. The MCA has a high percentage of children: 35 percent of the population is under 15, compared to 24 percent in the City of Boston as a whole. On the other hand, the MCA has a somewhat smaller percentage of senior citizens than the City: 9 percent of the MCA population is 65 or older, compared to 13 percent in the City. Concerning subgroup differences in age composition, one of the most striking differences indicated in the tables is that the White group has a much larger percentage of senior citizens than the Black group or the Indian-Oriental-Other group: 18 percent of the Whites are 65 or over, compared to 4 percent of the Blacks and 6 percent of the Indian-Oriental-Other population. Conversely, the Black and Indian-Oriental-Other groups have larger percentages of their populations in the under-15 categories: 39 percent of the Black group and 40 percent of the Indian-Oriental-Other group are in these categories, compared to 26 percent of the White group.

TABLE 1

MODEL CITY AREA POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Subarea						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Population	7,924	7,513	11,315	10,916	11,560	7,776	57,004
% of Total	13.9	13.2	19.8	19.2	20.3	13.6	100.0
Households	2,427	2,440	3,411	3,197	3,408	2,419	17,302
% of Total	14.0	14.1	19.7	18.5	19.7	14.0	100.0
Average Household Size	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3

Note: The average household size in the City of Boston as a whole is 2.8.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 2

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE MODEL CITY AREA

NUMBERS

Race	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
White	5127	2066	2501	6167	809	778	17448
Black	2670	5319	8633	4519	10601	6913	38655
Indian	24	30	57	33	35	23	202
Oriental	24	8	34	22	46	8	142
Other	79	90	90	175	69	54	557
Total	7924	7513	11315	10916	11560	7776	57004

PERCENTAGES

Race	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
White	64.7	27.5	22.1	56.5	7.0	10.0	30.6
Black	33.7	70.8	76.3	41.4	91.7	88.9	67.8
Indian	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Oriental	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: In the Census (First-Third Counts) Spanish-speaking people such as Puerto Ricans and Cubans are considered to be in the White group. Census data will not show Spanish-speaking people as a separate group until the Fourth Count, which is not yet available. As stated in the Summary, the data currently available indicate that the Spanish-speaking group constitutes at least 10 per cent of the MCA population.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 3

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE MODEL CITY AREA

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	784	819	1392	1332	1525	1057	6909
5-9	816	766	1460	1397	1514	1011	6964
10-14	705	699	1358	1266	1376	840	6244
15-19	642	669	1052	993	1064	669	5089
20-24	650	624	883	830	1040	715	4742
25-34	1006	894	1279	1288	1527	1159	7153
35-44	785	706	1086	1081	1214	902	5774
45-54	729	765	1030	993	1156	684	5357
55-59	380	353	373	437	358	218	2119
60-64	349	316	351	360	254	140	1770
65 +	1078	902	1051	939	532	381	4883
Total	7924	7513	11315	10916	11560	7776	57004

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	9.9	10.9	12.3	12.2	13.2	13.6	12.1
5-9	10.3	10.2	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.0	12.2
10-14	8.9	9.3	12.0	11.6	11.9	10.8	10.9
15-19	8.1	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.9
20-24	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.6	9.0	9.2	8.3
25-34	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.8	13.2	14.9	12.6
35-44	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.5	11.6	10.2
45-54	9.2	10.2	9.1	9.1	10.0	8.8	9.4
55-59	4.8	4.7	3.3	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.7
60-64	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.3	2.2	1.8	3.1
65 +	13.6	12.0	9.3	8.6	4.6	4.9	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 4

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	393	397	716	613	743	573	3435
5-9	410	375	745	703	769	500	3502
10-14	371	332	709	628	634	403	3077
15-19	313	320	502	486	470	319	2410
20-24	291	279	347	345	388	260	1910
25-34	449	398	507	595	627	466	3042
35-44	372	296	479	506	510	404	2567
45-54	339	348	456	476	519	312	2450
55-59	161	148	153	210	164	102	938
60-64	151	128	149	158	90	52	728
65 +	347	368	398	389	219	157	1878
Total	3597	3389	5161	5109	5133	3548	25937

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	10.9	11.7	13.9	12.0	14.5	16.2	13.2
5-9	11.4	11.1	14.4	13.8	15.0	14.1	13.5
10-14	10.3	9.8	13.7	12.3	12.3	11.3	11.9
15-19	8.7	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.3
20-24	8.1	8.2	6.7	6.7	7.5	7.3	7.4
25-34	12.5	11.7	9.9	11.7	12.2	13.1	11.7
35-44	10.3	8.7	9.3	9.9	9.9	11.4	9.9
45-54	9.4	10.3	8.8	9.3	10.1	8.8	9.5
55-59	4.5	4.4	3.0	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.6
60-64	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	1.8	1.5	2.8
65 +	9.7	10.9	7.7	7.6	4.3	4.4	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	391	422	676	719	782	484	3474
5-9	406	391	715	694	745	511	3462
10-14	334	367	649	638	742	437	3167
15-19	329	349	550	507	594	350	2679
20-24	359	345	536	485	652	455	2832
25-34	557	496	772	693	900	693	4111
35-44	413	410	607	575	704	498	3207
45-54	390	417	574	517	637	372	2907
55-59	219	205	220	227	194	116	1181
60-64	198	188	202	202	164	88	1042
65 +	731	534	653	550	313	224	3005
Total	4327	4124	6154	5807	6427	4228	31067

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	9.0	10.2	11.0	12.4	12.2	11.5	11.2
5-9	9.4	9.5	11.6	12.0	11.7	12.1	11.1
10-14	7.7	8.5	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.3	10.2
15-19	7.6	8.5	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.3	8.6
20-24	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	10.1	10.8	9.1
25-34	12.9	12.1	12.5	11.9	14.0	16.4	13.2
35-44	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.9	11.8	10.3
45-54	9.0	10.3	9.3	8.9	9.9	8.8	9.4
55-59	5.1	5.0	3.6	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.8
60-64	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.4
65 +	16.9	13.0	10.6	9.5	4.9	5.2	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 6

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MODEL CITY AREA BLACK POPULATION

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	339	606	1157	660	1421	995	5178
5-14	696	1239	2374	1301	2703	1714	10027
15-24	465	915	1554	809	1951	1272	6966
25-34	454	574	1027	633	1442	1065	5195
35-44	294	548	846	484	1113	823	4108
45-54	206	596	751	352	1049	601	3555
55-64	131	431	466	163	519	263	1973
65+	85	410	458	117	403	180	1653
Total	2670	5319	8633	4519	10601	6913	38655

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	12.7	11.4	13.4	14.6	13.4	14.4	13.4
5-14	26.1	23.3	27.5	28.8	25.5	24.8	26.0
15-24	17.4	17.2	18.0	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.0
25-34	17.0	10.8	11.9	14.0	13.6	15.4	13.4
35-44	11.0	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.5	11.9	10.6
45-54	7.7	11.2	8.7	7.8	9.9	8.7	9.2
55-64	4.9	8.1	5.4	3.6	4.9	3.8	5.1
65+	3.2	7.7	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Some of the categories in this table and the following two are combined versions of the categories used in the preceding age tables. This was done because the data were received grouped in that manner.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 7

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MODEL CITY AREA WHITE POPULATION

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	420	191	211	627	85	50	1584
5-14	791	198	402	1305	155	116	2967
15-24	809	358	347	981	123	99	2717
25-34	538	298	224	635	71	79	1845
35-44	474	146	226	569	78	69	1562
45-54	511	157	265	629	92	75	1729
55-64	596	234	249	615	82	92	1868
65+	988	484	577	806	123	198	3176
Total	5127	2066	2501	6167	809	778	17448

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	8.2	9.2	8.4	10.2	10.5	6.4	9.1
5-14	15.4	9.6	16.1	21.1	19.2	14.9	17.0
15-24	15.8	17.3	13.9	15.9	15.2	12.7	15.6
25-34	10.5	14.4	9.0	10.3	8.8	10.2	10.6
35-44	9.2	7.1	9.0	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.0
45-54	10.0	7.6	10.6	10.2	11.4	9.6	9.9
55-64	11.6	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.1	11.8	10.7
65+	19.3	23.5	23.0	13.1	15.2	25.5	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: As stated in the footnote to Table 2, the MCA's Spanish-speaking population is considered to be in the White group.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 8

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MODEL CITY AREA INDIAN, ORIENTAL, AND OTHER POPULATION

NUMBERS

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	25	22	24	45	19	12	147
5-14	34	28	42	57	32	21	214
15-24	18	20	34	33	30	13	148
25-34	14	22	28	20	14	15	113
35-44	17	12	14	28	23	10	104
45-54	12	12	14	12	15	8	73
55-64	2	4	9	19	11	3	48
65+	5	8	16	16	6	3	54
Total	127	128	181	230	150	85	901

PERCENTAGES

Age	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
0-4	19.5	16.9	13.5	19.6	12.9	13.9	16.3
5-14	26.7	21.3	23.0	24.9	20.9	24.7	23.9
15-24	14.3	15.9	18.9	14.2	20.1	15.8	16.4
25-34	11.0	16.8	15.3	8.8	9.4	17.8	12.5
35-44	13.6	9.7	8.2	12.2	15.1	11.9	11.5
45-54	9.1	9.7	7.6	5.4	10.1	9.9	8.1
55-64	1.9	3.5	4.7	8.1	7.2	3.0	5.3
65+	3.9	6.2	8.8	6.8	4.3	3.0	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

CHAPTER II

INCOME

INCOME

The tables in this chapter are from the Boston Model City Administration's Public Welfare Revision Study, published in 1971. For that study, a total of 296 households in the MCA were interviewed. The study's findings concerning income are the best and most recent data currently available on income levels in the MCA.

As shown in Table 1 of this chapter, over one fifth (22.5 percent) of the households were found to have total annual incomes of $3,000 or less. Another 22.8 percent of the households have incomes in the $3,001 - $5,100 range. Almost one fourth (24.9 percent) have incomes of $5,101 to $7,800, and only 29.8 percent have incomes of $7,681 or more.

The median income for households in the Welfare Revision Study is $5,591. This is somewhat lower than the $5,885 median household income figure obtained by the Base Data Survey of the MCA in 1969. The Welfare Revision figure is probably lower than the Base Data figure because the former is based on all households including those whose only income consisted of welfare payments, while the latter is based on households with working members. Since welfare payments are low, the inclusion of households on welfare when figuring median income results in a lower figure than results when households on welfare are excluded.

It is important to note that both the Welfare Revision median income figure and the Base Data figure indicate that income levels in the MCA are considerably lower than those in the City of Boston as a whole, where the median household income is $7,543 (as reported in A.B.C.D., CAP - 5 Community Information, 1970).

Table 1 in this chapter shows the relationship found by the Welfare Revision Study between household income and household size. In general, the relationship is this: larger households tend to have higher incomes. This is particularly clear in the lowest income category ($3,000 or less): a full 35.9 percent of single-member households have incomes at this very low level, while only 11.4 percent of the largest households (consisting of 6 or more members) have such low incomes.

To judge the adequacy of the incomes found, the authors of the Welfare Revision Study employed three constructs for analyzing income: an Adequacy Index; a Poverty Index; and an Income Impact Index. The Adequacy Index was based on a modification of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Lower Budget; the minimum adequacy level was set at $7681 for a family of four. Using this index, it was determined at what percentage of adequacy each household was living. The Poverty Index, based on the Orshansky formula, was used to sort the population by whether they were above or below the poverty level. The Income Impact Index combines the above two indices and consists of three categories: under poverty; above poverty but below minimum adequacy; and adequacy and above.

In terms of the Income Impact Index, the income situation of the households in the Welfare Revision Study is as follows: 28 percent are below the poverty level; 24 percent are above the poverty level but below the level of adequacy; and only 48 percent are at or above the adequacy level. In other words, a majority (52 percent) of the households have incomes below the level of adequacy.

Another index employed in the Welfare Revision Study is a Combined Index integrating the categories of the Income Impact Index with the categories of the Adequacy Index. In Table 5, this Combined Index is cross-tabulated by race of household head. The table clearly shows that the Spanish group is most affected by poverty and inadequate income, the Black group is next most affected, and the White group is least affected.

TABLE 1

TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Total Annual Household Income (In dollars)	Number in Household						
	1 (N=53) %	2 (N=68) %	3 (N=53) %	4 (N=46) %	5 (N=50) %	6+ (N=35) %	All Households (N=285) %
3,000 or less	35.9	26.5	26.4	15.2	6.7	11.4	22.5
3,001-5,100	24.5	16.2	20.8	26.1	33.3	22.9	22.8
5,101-7,680	24.5	25.0	22.6	28.3	16.7	31.4	24.9
7,681 and over	15.1	32.3	30.2	30.4	43.3	34.3	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Median household income is $5,591.

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 2

ADEQUACY INDEX

% of Adequacy	Households (N=296) %
Below 50	20.6
50-99	31.4
100-149	21.6
150 or more	26.4
Total	100.0

Note: Adequacy level was set at $7,681 as the minimum adequate income for a family of four.

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971.

TABLE 3

INCOME IMPACT INDEX

Impact Category	Households (N=296) %
Under Poverty	28.0
Above Poverty, Below Adequacy	24.0
Adequacy & Above	48.0
Total	100.0

Note: Poverty level was derived from the Federal Poverty Index for Spring, 1970, as reported in H.R. 16311.

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971.

TABLE 4

COMBINED INDEX: ADEQUACY INDEX
AND INCOME IMPACT INDEX

Combined Categories: % of Adequacy/ Income Impact Category	Households (N=296) %
Below 50%/Under Poverty	19.3
Below 50%/Above Poverty, Below Adequacy	1.4
50-99%/Under Poverty	8.8
50-99%/Above Poverty, Below Adequacy	22.6
100-149%/Adequacy and Above	21.5
150% or More/Adequacy and Above	26.4
Total	100.0

Note: Adequacy level was set at $7,681 as the minimum adequate income for a family of four.
Poverty Level was derived from the Federal Poverty Index for Spring 1970 as reported in H.R.16311.

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971.

TABLE 5

RACE OF HEAD BY COMBINED INDEX: ADEQUACY INDEX/INCOME IMPACT INDEX

Combined Categories: % of Adequacy / Income Impact	Race of Head: Spanish (N=26) %	Black (N=185) %	White (N=85) %	All Households (N=296) %
Below 50%/Under Poverty	38.5	19.4	12.9	19.3
Below 50%/Above Poverty, Below Adequacy	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
50-99%/Under Poverty	15.9	9.2	5.9	8.8
50-99%/Above Poverty, Below Adequacy	19.2	22.7	23.5	22.6
100-149%/Adequacy and Above	3.9	20.5	29.4	21.5
150% or More/Adequacy and Above	19.2	27.1	27.1	26.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Adequacy Level was set at $7,681 as the minimum adequate income for a family of four.
Poverty Level was derived from the Federal Poverty Index for Spring 1970 as reported in H.R.16311

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971.

CHAPTER III

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

According to figures from the 1970 canvass of the MCA by R. L. Polk and Company, 57 percent of the household heads are employed. Of those who are employed in classifiable occupations, the majority (54 percent) work at service, operative, or unskilled-labor jobs. In the City of Boston as a whole, only 35 percent of the household heads work at these low-paying jobs. At the other extreme, only 17 percent of the MCA heads of household have professional or managerial positions, compared to 28 percent in Boston as a whole. Thus, compared to the City, MCA households heads are over-represented in the lowest-paying occupations and under-represented in the highest-paying ones.

The 1970 Polk canvass lists 18 percent of the MCA household heads in the category "No Occupation Indicated." This is not an unemployment rate as defined by the Labor Department because it includes, not only the "unemployed" (people out of work but looking for work) but also people not in the labor force and not looking for work. The unemployment rate in the MCA is estimated to be approximately 12 percent, which is double the 6.2 rate in the Boston S.M.S.A. An employment survey is currently underway in the MCA to determine a more exact rate of unemployment.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MCA HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Employment Status	% of Household Heads
Employed	57.1
Military and Students	1.8
Retired	22.6
No Occupation Indicated*	18.5
Total	100.0

*The figure for "No Occupation Indicated" is not an unemployment rate (as defined by the Labor Department) because it includes individuals not in the labor force and not looking for a job.

Source: R. L. Polk and Company, Profiles of Change, 1970.

TABLE 2

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Occupation	Model City Area % of Household Heads	City of Boston % of Household Heads
Professional/ Technical	9.6	17.2
Managerial/ Proprietor	7.6	10.4
Clerical/ Sales	13.1	18.2
Craftsmen/ Foremen	15.3	19.3
Service	17.4	15.1
Operative	24.5	17.7
Unskilled	12.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: MCA distribution is from R. L. Polk and Company, Profiles of Change, 1970; Boston distribution is from Harvard - M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies, Boston Area Survey, 1969. The Polk distribution is based on 5,135 household heads with classifiable occupations; it excludes 1,090 household heads with unclassifiable occupations. The BAS distribution is based on a sample having 424 employed household heads.

TABLE 3

UNEMPLOYMENT

AREA	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MODEL CITY AREA	12%
ROXBURY - NORTH DORCHESTER	10.9%
BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	6.2%

Sources: MCA rate is a Model City Administration Best Estimate; Roxbury-North Dorchester rate applies to household heads and is from Action for Boston Community Development, Summary Characteristics of Boston Target Neighborhoods, 1971; Boston S.M.S.A. rate is from Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, February, 1972.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

HOUSING

There are approximately 20,170 housing units in the Model City Area, of which 86 percent are occupied (compared to 94 percent in the City of Boston). The vacancy rate in the area is more than double that of the city. (See Table 1). Renters account for 79 percent of the area's occupied units, and the Census shows 90 percent of them paying under $120 per month for rent.

Housing in the area has been characterized by deteriorating living conditions. A study of occupied housing units in the area revealed: 35 percent in good condition; 36 percent needing minor repairs; 27 percent needing major repairs; and 3 percent beyond repair. The same source showed that properties occupied by the owners are in the best condition.

The Census reports that 12% of the occupied units have more than one person per room. Other data indicate that 34% of MCA households perceive a need for more rooms.

In 1970, 27 percent of all abandoned structures in the City were in the MCA. Statistics are not yet available for 1971.

TABLE 1

HOUSING UNITS IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

NUMBERS

Housing Units	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Occupied	2427	2440	3411	3197	3408	2419	17302
Vacant	214	729	452	582	659	236	2872
Total	2641	3169	3863	3779	4067	2655	20174

PERCENTAGES

Housing Units	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Occupied	91.9	77.0	88.3	84.6	83.8	91.1	85.8
Vacant	8.1	23.0	11.7	15.4	16.2	8.9	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: In the City of Boston as a whole, the occupied-vacant breakdown is as follows: 93.6 percent occupied and 6.4 percent vacant.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 2

TENURE OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

NUMBERS

Tenure	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Owned	558	515	583	796	729	460	3641
Rented	1869	1925	2828	2401	2679	1959	13661
Total Occupied	2427	2440	3411	3197	3408	2419	17302

PERCENTAGES

Tenure	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Owned	23.0	21.1	17.1	24.9	21.4	19.0	21.0
Rented	77.0	78.9	82.9	75.1	78.6	81.0	79.0
Total Occupied	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: In the City of Boston as a whole, the own-rent breakdown is as follows: 27.2% owned and 72.8% rented.

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 3

RENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS

NUMBERS

Rent	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Less than $40	28	79	45	115	21	8	296
$40-59	181	449	274	499	118	98	1619
$60-79	482	792	1217	793	796	380	4460
$80-99	552	362	668	605	846	490	3523
$100-119	413	142	385	223	587	542	2292
$120-149	163	58	198	137	263	376	1195
$150-199	26	29	8	5	32	41	141
$200-299	2	2	3	-	-	4	11
$300 or more	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
No Cash Rent	21	12	28	24	16	20	121
Total	1869	1925	2828	2401	2679	1959	13661

PERCENTAGES

Rent	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Less than $40	1.5	4.1	1.6	4.8	0.8	0.4	2.2
$40-59	9.7	23.3	9.7	20.8	4.4	5.0	11.9
$60-79	25.8	41.2	43.0	33.0	29.7	19.4	32.5
$80-99	29.5	18.8	23.6	25.2	31.6	25.0	25.8
$100-119	22.1	7.4	13.6	9.3	21.9	27.7	16.8
$120-149	8.7	3.0	7.0	5.7	9.8	19.2	8.7
$150-199	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.0
$200-299	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1
$300 or more	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
No Cash Rent	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

Note: Median rent is $82.00

TABLE 4

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH TELEPHONE AVAILABLE

NUMBERS

	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
With Telephone	1857	1728	2200	2078	2334	1657	11854
Without Telephone	570	712	1211	1119	1074	762	5448
Total	2427	2440	3411	3197	3408	2419	17302

PERCENTAGES

	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
With Telephone	76.5	70.8	64.5	65.0	68.5	68.5	68.5
Without Telephone	23.5	29.2	35.5	35.0	31.5	31.5	31.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 5

PERSONS PER ROOM IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

NUMBERS

Persons per Room	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
1.00 or less	2196	2189	2964	2714	2985	2180	15228
1.01 - 1.50	192	188	345	339	331	210	1605
1.51 or More	39	63	102	144	92	29	469
Total	2427	2440	3411	3197	3408	2419	17302

PERCENTAGES

Persons per Room	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
1.00 or less	90.5	89.7	86.9	84.9	87.6	90.1	88.0
1.01 - 1.50	7.9	7.7	10.1	10.6	9.7	8.7	9.3
1.51 or More	1.6	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.7	1.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Model Cities Best Estimate based upon the 1970 U.S. Census (First Count and initial Third Count)

TABLE 6

HOUSEHOLDS IN THE MODEL CITY AREA EXPRESSING A NEED FOR MORE ROOMS

Need More Rooms	Subarea 1 (N=78) %	2 (N=32) %	3 (N=65) %	4 (N=41) %	5 (N=105) %	6 (N=62) %	Total MCA (N=283) %
Yes	23.1	28.1	40.0	46.3	32.4	38.7	33.9
No	76.9	71.9	60.0	53.7	67.6	61.3	66.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969

TABLE 7

CONDITION OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

Condition	Subarea 1 (N=76) %	2 (N=29) %	3 (N=65) %	4 (N=40) %	5 (N=106) %	6 (N=61) %	Total MCA (N=377) %
Good	44.8	20.7	30.8	30.0	35.8	32.8	34.5
Minor Repairs Needed	30.2	34.5	38.4	27.5	38.8	42.6	36.1
Major Repairs Needed	22.4	41.4	24.6	42.5	24.5	19.7	26.5
Beyond Repair	2.6	3.4	6.2	-	.9	4.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969.

TABLE 8

CONDITION OF HOUSE BY LOCATION OF LANDLORD

Condition	Location of Landlord: On Property (N=86) %	In MCA, Not On Property (N=48) %	Outside MCA, In Mass. (N=96) %	Outside Mass. (N=6) %	Total (N=236) %
Good	51.2	25.0	28.1	-	35.2
Minor Repairs	36.0	41.7	32.3	16.7	35.2
Major Repairs	12.8	33.3	32.3	83.3	26.7
Beyond Repair	-	-	7.3	-	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969.

TABLE 9

ABANDONED STRUCTURES IN MODEL CITIES AREA

Structures	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	MCA Total	City Total
Private Owned	18	77	80	71	97	32	375	777
City Owned	1	9	6	2	2	0	20	704
Total	19	86	86	73	99	32	395	1481

Source: City of Boston Finance Commission, 1970

CHAPTER V

HEALTH

HEALTH

Conditions such as poor housing, low income, and inadequate public services contribute to the Model City Area's health problems.

Vital statistics show that the infant mortality rate of the MCA is much higher than that of the City as a whole (see Table 1).

Lead poisoning also presents a significant health problem to the residents of the area. Figures from the Boston Housing Inspection Department's Lead Poisoning Demonstration Project show that, of 359 positive cases reported during the period from January to November, 1971, 148 (41%) were from the MCA. These findings point to lead poisoning as a significant dimension of the general health problems affecting the area.

Concerning the health care of residents of the MCA, statistics from the three Model City Family Life Centers show that, of the total number of individuals registered, approximately 28% had no previous major source of health care for the preceding two years. Concerning health care coverage, a survey conducted by the Model City Agency in 1969 found 16% of the respondents had no health insurance at all.

TABLE 1

DEATH RATES

Total Deaths	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Number	101	125	104	115	118	45	608
Rate (per 1000 residents)	12.8	16.6	9.2	10.5	10.2	5.8	10.7

Number, Total Boston: 7515

Death Rate, Total Boston: 11.4

Infant Deaths	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Number	3	7	7	8	14	8	47
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	15.4	43.4	30.4	30.0	41.4	40.6	33.8

Number, Total Boston: 239

Infant Mortality Rate: 21.7

Source: Boston Department of Health and Hospitals, 1970

TABLE 2

BIRTH RATES

Births	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Male	93	82	118	133	179	104	709
Female	102	80	112	134	159	93	680
Total	195	162	230	267	338	197	1389
Rate per 1,000 residents	24.6	21.6	20.3	24.5	29.2	25.3	24.4

Total Births in Total Boston: 10,971

Birth Rate of Total Boston: 17.1

Source: Boston Department of Health and Hospitals, 1970

TABLE 3

HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

Health Insurance	Subarea 1 (N=77) %	2 (N=32) %	3 (N=61) %	4 (N=40) %	5 (N=103) %	6 (N=60) %	Total MCA (N=373) %
No Health Insurance	9.1	15.6	9.8	42.5	15.5	11.7	15.5
Medicare	6.5	15.6	13.1	20.0	11.6	5.0	11.0
Medicaid	14.3	28.1	27.9	12.5	24.3	21.7	21.5
Blue Cross	5.2	3.2	-	-	-	3.3	1.9
Blue Shield	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.3
Blue Cross-Blue Shield	31.1	25.0	16.4	12.5	27.2	35.0	25.7
Other/Private	33.8	12.5	31.2	12.5	21.4	23.3	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969.

TABLE 4

LEAD POISONING

Cases	Subarea 1	2	3	4	5	6	Total MCA
Number	10	16	41	41	35	5	148
Percent	6.8	10.8	27.7	27.7	23.6	3.4	100.0

Source: City of Boston, Housing Inspection Department, Lead Poisoning Demonstration Project, November, 1971

Note: The 148 cases in the MCA constitute 41.2% of the 359 positive cases handled during the period from January to November, 1971.

TABLE 5

HEALTH RESOURCES IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

	Subarea						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Pharmacies	3	3	1	2	2	2	13
Doctors	1	2	1	2	5	2	13
Dentists	0	2	3	0	5	0	10
Optometrists	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Podiatrists	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	4	7	8	4	14	4	41

Note: These figures represent the locations of the professionals' offices, not residences.

Source: Boston Yellow Pages, 1972

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

In the area of education, there is no data to suggest that major innovations have occurred recently. No new school construction has been completed to change the pattern of outdated facilities in the Model City Area.

In the MCA or just outside, there are 38 public schools, 5 parochial and 5 independent schools. Statistics show that of 17,991 students enrolled in the public schools, 13,889 are in elementary and middle schools, and 4,102 are in high schools. Of the students attending all 38 public schools, 25% are white and 75% are non-white.

There are 1,740 students in the MCA's parochial schools, of whom 38% are white. As to independent schools, only 2% of the student enrollment is white. Many MCA students are enrolled in educational programs such as Metropolitan Council for Educational Opportunity (METCO), Exodus, and the Bridge. Figures for these programs are not available.

Concerning education beyond high school, figures from the Boston Public Schools Department of Guidance show that, in 1970, of 1,257 graduates from high schools serving the MCA, 55% went on to further education.

Concerning the educationl achievement of the adult population, a recent survey of the area found that 24% of the household heads have less than a ninth grade education, 33% have completed nine to eleven years of schooling, and only 43% have twelve or more years of education (compared to 61% in the City of Boston as a whole). The results from another survey show the educational level reached by the person with the highest educational attainment in each of the households sampled. As seen in Table 5, only 7% of the households were found to have any member who had completed four years of college or more.

This pattern of low educational attainment poses an obvious barrier to adequate employment and other conditions needed for a decent standard of living.

TABLE 1

SCHOOL FACILITIES SERVING THE MODEL CITY AREA

A. Public Schools: Elementary, Middle and Junior High

Subarea	School	Grades	Number of Classrooms	Year Built	(October, 1971) Enrollment - Percentages White	Non-White	Total
1	Wm. L. Garrison Annex	7 & 8	10	1923	NA	NA	360
1	Ellis Mendell	K - 6	12	1904	54.8	45.2	367
1	Theodore Roosevelt	1 - 7	18	1923 (Addition 1924) 1941	55.9	44.1	170
2	William Bacon	K - 6	10	1897	8.5	91.5	199
2	Dillaway	K - 6	12	1882	6.1	93.9	147
2	Dudley	1 - 6	13	1874	4.4	95.6	160
2	Nathan Hale	K - 6	12	1909	6.6	93.4	286
2	James Timilty*	7 - 9	26	1937	1.8	98.2	545
3	Sarah Baker	K - 6	23	1906	1.9	98.1	466
3	Dearborn*	K - 6	21	1906	4.3	95.7	650
3	Dearborn Annex*	7 - 8	8	1921			
3	Albert Palmer	K - 1	6	1895	2.3	97.7	221
4	Ralph Emerson	K - 6	11	1924	33.0	67.0	333
4	Benedict Fenwick	K - 5	12	1912	21.8	78.2	317

Subarea	School	Grades	Number of Classrooms	Year Built	(October, 1971) Enrollment - Percentages White	Non-White	Total
4	Nathaniel Hawthorne*	K - 4	9	1906	64.3	35.7	210
4	Samuel Mason*	K - 6	14	1905	52.9	47.1	261
4	John Winthrop	K - 5	15	1911	12.8	87.2	439
5	Atherton*	K - 3	8	1872	4.1	95.9	196
5	Phillips Brooks	K - 5	15	1900	0.9	99.1	330
5	Quincy Dickerman*	K - 5	15	1915	0.0	100.0	311
5	Martin L. King, Jr.*	6 - 8	36	1937	5.6	94.4	837
6	William Endicott	K - 4	10	1906	1.7	98.3	361
6	Christopher Gibson*	K - 5	18	1895	4.2	95.8	589
6	Sarah Greenwood	K - 6	24	1919	1.6	98.4	800
WP	David Ellis	K - 5	22	1932	0.7	99.3	698
WP	David Ellis Annex	K - 6	6	1865			
WP	Wm. L. Garrison	K - 6	35	1910	1.3	98.7	1277
WP	Henry L. Higginson	K - 6	12	1922	6.6	93.4	258
WP	Julia Ward Howe	K - 6	16	1868	0.9	99.1	422
WP	Lewis	6,7,8	25	1912	12.8	87.2	390
WP	William M. Trotter	K - 5	26	1969	45.4	54.6	749
WP	Williams	K - 2	4	1892	7.6	92.4	66

Subarea	School	Grades	Number of Classrooms	Year Built	(October, 1971) Enrollment - Percentages White	Non-White	Total
Outside MCA	Mary E. Curley **	7 - 9	NA	1931	57.0	43.0	1075
Outside MCA	Margaret Fuller **	K - 6	NA	1892 (Addition 1930)	85.2	14.8	399
B. High Schools							
3	Girls' High	9 - 12	NA	1913 (Addition 1917) 1939	4.3	95.7	484
5	Jeremiah E. Burke	9 - 12	NA	1934	2.6	97.4	1059
7	Boston Technical	9 - 12	NA	NA	89.2	10.8	1891
Outside MCA	Jamaica Plain **	9 - 12	NA	1898 (Addition 1926)	48.1	51.9	668
C. Parochial Schools							
1	Our Lady of Lourdes	1 - 8	15	NA	71.4	28.6	384
2	St. Francis De Sales	K - 8	NA ***	NA	3.1	96.9	160
3	St. Patrick	1 - 12	31	NA	45.1	54.9	825
5	St. John	1 - 8	NA	NA	2.8	97.2	179
WP	St. Joseph	1 - 8	NA	NA	0.5	99.5	192

D. Independent Schools

Subarea	School	Grades	Number of Classrooms	Year Built	(October, 1971) Enrollment - Percentages White	Non-White	Total
2	Highland Park Free School	K - 6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Roxbury Community School	K - 6	6	NA	0.0	100.0	125
6	New School for Children	K - 6	8	NA	6.4	93.6	140
WP	Montessori School	Ungraded	NA	NA	NA	NA	18
WP	Seventh Day Adventist School	1 - 8	NA	NA	0.0	100.0	110

* Includes Special Classes

** Outside area but serving it.

*** Building a new school

Sources: Boston Public School, Dept. of Statistics, October, 1971. A plan for Educational Programs and New Schools in the Model City Area, December, 1969

TABLE 2

DROPOUT RATES

SCHOOL	# OF DROPOUTS	% DISTRIBUTION OF DROPOUTS BY SCHOOL	DROPOUT RATE
James Timilty	19	6.5	3.4
Dearborn Annex	0	0.0	0.3
Martin L. King	15	5.0	2.6
Mary E. Curley*	18	5.9	1.7
Girls' High	26	8.7	5.7
Jeremiah E. Burke	19	6.4	1.8
Jamaica Plain*	79	26.5	10.9
Boston Technical*	33	11.1	1.8
English High*	90	29.1	5.9
Total	299	100.0	4.0

Source: Boston Public Schools, Department of Guidance, 1969-1970

*Outside the area, but serving it. English High was included here because it serves a substantial number of MCA students.

TABLE 3

PURSUIT OF FURTHER EDUCATION BY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

SCHOOL	# OF GRADUATES	# GOING ON TO FURTHER EDUCATION	% GOING ON TO FURTHER EDUCATION
Girls' High	67	23	34.3
Jeremiah E. Burke	197	105	53.3
Jamaica Plain *	199	77	38.7
Boston Technical*	397	273	68.8
English High *	397	210	52.9
Total	1257	688	54.7

Source: Boston Public Schools, Department of Guidance, 1969-1970

*Outside the area, but serving it. English High was included here because it serves a substantial number of MCA students.

TABLE 4

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Years of School Completed	Model City Area % of household heads (N=296)	City of Boston % of household heads (N=542)
Less than 9	24.3	21.6
9 - 11	32.8	17.7
12 or more	42.9	60.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: MCA figures are from Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971.
Boston figures are from Harvard - M. I. T. Joint Center for Urban Studies, Boston Area Survey, 1969.

TABLE 5

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED IN MCA HOUSEHOLDS

Highest Grade Completed in Household	Subarea 1 (N=71) %	2 (N=28) %	3 (N=60) %	4 (N=39) %	5 (N=99) %	6 (N=59) %	Total MCA (N=356) %
None	1.4	10.7	3.4	7.7	3.0	3.4	3.9
1 - 7	5.6	3.6	6.7	25.6	4.0	3.4	7.0
8	1.4	3.6	10.0	5.1	5.1	1.7	4.5
9 - 11	21.1	25.0	30.0	25.6	22.2	16.9	23.0
12	35.4	32.2	40.0	28.2	46.5	49.2	40.4
1 - 3 yrs. College	23.9	7.1	3.3	2.6	15.2	22.0	14.1
4 yrs. College	5.6	10.7	3.3	2.6	1.0	3.4	3.7
More than 4 yrs. College	5.6	7.1	3.3	2.6	3.0	-	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969.

CHAPTER VII

WELFARE

WELFARE

The tables in this chapter are from the Model City Administration's Public Welfare Revision Study, completed in 1971. The study was developed with the general objective of studying the nature and impact of the welfare system on Model City residents.

The study found that of the households in the sample: 29.4 percent are currently receiving welfare; 11.1 percent received welfare previously, but not currently; and 59.5 percent of all sampled households had never received any form of welfare. Table 1 reveals results that show when those who ever received welfare assistance are considered, the white group changes from 10.6 percent currently receiving aid to 25.9 percent ever received; the Spanish-speaking group increases from 50.0 percent to 57.7 percent; and the Blacks change from 35.1 percent to 44.8 percent. Thus, if heads of household who ever received welfare are counted, the difference between the percentage of Whites and non-Whites decreases.

All of the Spanish-speaking recipients are in the AFDC category. The proportion of Black recipients on AFDC is three fourths and for White recipients, one fourth. Most of the AFDC recipients in the sample were Black, but this is not meant to say that this is representative of AFDC cases nationally or in Massachusetts. Nine percent of the welfare heads of household receive OAA. These are all persons 65 years of age or older. None of the OAA recipients are Spanish, and the majority are White. Of the Black recipients, 4.6 percent received OAA, as compared to 55.6 percent of the White recipients. Recipients of Disability Assistance and Aid to the Blind account for another 4.6 percent of those receiving assistance; and a little over 10 percent of the Black recipients get General Relief, while over 20 percent of the Whites do.

Survey results repudiate the common assumption that the majority of households living in areas such as the Model City Area are headed by females. Over half the households in the sample had male heads, 56% as compared to 44% female heads.

According to the survey results, the Spanish-speaking group is the youngest of the three ethnic groups, having no heads of household who are 65 years of age or older. (See Table 4) In contrast, the White group is generally the oldest of the three. Two-thirds of White welfare recipients are 65 years of age or older.

One of the principal findings of the study was that large families are not characteristic of households on welfare, although welfare families tend to be somewhat larger than non-welfare families. The latter finding is particularly true for the Spanish families, where none of the welfare families have only one or two members, and none of the non-welfare families have over four members. A similar pattern, but not so pronounced, exists for Black families. The pattern is nearly reversed for White families, however.

Another major finding of the study is that a substantial number of persons receiving welfare are in the labor force. (See Table 6). The data shows that 20.7 percent of all persons on welfare are also employed, indicating that in spite of the fact that they work, the compensation for their effort is so inadequate as to require public assistance. Of those not receiving welfare, 16.3 percent were unemployed. Over all, 62.5 percent of the sample of Model City Area heads of household were employed.

Directly related to employment status is educational achievement of household heads. Table 7 compares the years of school completed for welfare and non-welfare heads of household. Slightly over one-fourth (29%) of welfare recipients are high school graduates, compared to nearly half (48.8 percent) of non-recipients.

Table 9 summarizes the privation of the Welfare population. One half (49%) of the recipients reported that they lived in inadequate housing, as compared to one fifth (21%) of the non-recipients. Approximately 90% of the recipients of public assistance rent rather than own their own dwellings, while only three fourths (76%) of the non-recipients rent. 81% of the recipients (as compared to 42% of non-recipients) have no savings account. Thirty-seven percent of the recipients have no telephone, and 94% have no automobile. Thirty-one percent of the welfare households reported having one or more medical problems. These indications present an image of the startling privation of welfare households in the Model City Area.

Perhaps the most important finding of the survey was that evidence indicates people do not move to Boston to get on welfare. There is virtually no difference between recipients and non-recipients in city of residence for the past five years.

TABLE 1

WELFARE STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

BY RACE

(N = 296)

Status	Race: Black (N=185) %	White (N=85) %	Spanish (N=26) %	Total Population %
Currently Receiving	35.1	10.6	50.0	29.4
Received Previously, But Not Currently	9.7	15.3	7.7	11.1
Never Received	55.2	74.1	42.3	59.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 2

TYPE OF WELFARE RECEIVED BY RACE

(N = 87)

TYPE OF WELFARE RECEIVED	RACE			
	Black (N=65) %	White (N=9) %	Spanish (N=13) %	ALL WELFARE RECIPIENTS %
Old Age Assist.	4.6	55.6	-	9.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	78.5	22.2	100.0	75.9
General Relief	10.7	22.2	-	10.3
Disability and Aid to the Blind	6.2	-	-	4.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 3

SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY WELFARE STATUS

(N = 296)

	Welfare Status		
Sex	Currently Receiving (N=87) %	Not Currently Receiving (N=209) %	Total Population %
Male	17.2	72.7	56.4
Female	82.8	27.3	43.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Rivision Study, 1971

TABLE 4

AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: RACE AND WELFARE STATUS

(N = 296)

WELFARE STATUS FOR EACH RACE

	Black (N=185)		White (N=85)		Spanish (N=26)		Total Population	
Age	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %
Under 30	32.3	20.0	-	13.1	53.8	30.8	32.2	18.2
30 - 39	26.2	17.5	-	21.1	30.8	38.5	24.1	20.1
40 - 54	24.6	41.7	22.2	31.6	7.7	7.7	21.8	35.9
55 - 64	7.7	15.0	11.1	13.1	7.7	23.0	8.1	14.8
65 and Over	9.2	5.8	66.7	21.1	-	-	13.8	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 5

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE: RACE AND WELFARE STATUS

(N = 296)

WELFARE STATUS FOR EACH RACE

Total Household Size	Black (N=185)		White (N=85)		Spanish (N=26)		Total Population	
	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %	Currently Receiving %	Not Currently Receiving %
1	13.8	23.3	22.2	19.7	-	7.7	12.6	21.0
2	15.4	31.7	55.6	25.0	-	23.1	17.2	28.7
3	18.5	18.3	-	19.8	30.8	15.4	18.4	18.7
4	24.6	10.0	11.1	9.2	23.0	53.8	23.1	12.4
5	12.3	11.7	-	9.2	7.7	-	10.3	10.1
6 or more	15.4	5.0	11.1	17.1	38.5	-	18.4	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WELFARE STATUS

(N = 296)

Employment Status	Welfare Status: Currently Receiving (N=87) %	Welfare Status: Not Currently Receiving (N=209) %	% of Total Population
Employed	20.7	83.7	62.5
Unemployed	79.3	16.3	37.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 7

EDUCATION AND WELFARE STATUS

(N = 296)

Years of School Completed	Welfare Status: Currently Receiving (N=87) %	Welfare Status: Not Currently Receiving (N=209) %	Total Population %
Less than 9	33.3	20.6	24.3
9 - 11	37.9	30.6	32.8
12 or more	28.8	48.8	42.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 8

CITY OF RESIDENCE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

BY RACE AND WELFARE STATUS

(N=288)

City of Residence	Welfare Status for Each Race: Black (N=179) Currently Receiving (N=63) %	Black (N=179) Not Currently Receiving (N=116) %	White (N=85) Currently Receiving (N=9) %	White (N=85) Not Currently Receiving (N=76) %	Spanish (N=24) Currently Receiving (N=12) %	Spanish (N=24) Not Currently Receiving (N=12) %	Total Population Currently Receiving %	Total Population Not Currently Receiving %
Boston	93.7	87.9	88.9	89.5	50.0	58.3	86.9	86.8
Other	6.3	12.1	11.1	10.5	50.0	41.7	13.1	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

TABLE 9

Privation of the Welfare Population

(N = 296)

Indication Of Privation	Welfare Status: Currently Receiving (N=87) %	Not Currently Receiving (N=209) %	Total Population %
Inadequate Housing	49.4	20.6	29.0
Rent Rather Than Own	89.7	76.1	80.1
Live in Public Housing	13.8	2.4	5.7
Have no Savings Account	80.5	42.1	53.4
Have no Telephone	36.8	19.6	24.7
Have no Automobile	94.3	54.1	65.9
Use City Hospital	65.5	32.5	42.2
One or More Medical Problems	31.0	16.3	20.6

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Public Welfare Revision Study, 1971

CHAPTER VIII

CRIME

CRIME

The data in this chapter are from Crime in Boston, a study by the Mayor's Office of Justice Administration. The study deals with four kinds of crime: robbery; assault; burglary; and auto theft. The results of the study indicate that, compared to the City of Boston as a whole, the Model City Area is an area of relatively high crime. Its rate of auto theft is approximately equal to that of the total city, but its rates of robbery, assault, and burglary are considerably higher. Of the neighborhoods in the city with the ten highest rates of robbery and assault, half are in the Model City Area.

These statistics do not give a complete picture of the extent of crime, for they are based on crimes reported to the police and such crimes represent only part of the total. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, in a national victimization survey in 1967, found that a large percentage of the people victimized by crime do not notify the police. Thirty-five percent of the robberies and aggravated assaults, 42 percent of the burglaries, and 11 percent of the auto thefts were not reported. These findings indicate that crime rates based on cases reported to the police understate the extent of crime.

TABLE 1

CRIME IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

Police District	Neighborhood Area	Population	Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Auto Theft	
			#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
3	Mt. Bowdoin	6,187	61	9.78	61	10.00	97	15.60	108	17.46
9	Orchard Park Dudley Station	5,763	199	34.53	211	36.61	129	22.38	218	37.83
9	Norfolk Avenue Dudley	3,586	22	6.13	39	10.88	113	31.51	89	24.82
9	Sav-Mor	3,688	31	8.41	58	15.73	86	23.32	66	17.89
9	Sargent-Magnolia Street	7,440	71	9.54	141	19.62	172	23.12	118	15.86
9	Grove Hall East	6,855	90	13.13	140	20.42	205	29.91	98	14.29
10	Whittier-Cabot	3,582	72	20.10	82	22.89	55	15.35	152	42.43
10	Jackson Square	7,833	51	6.51	73	9.32	67	8.55	190	24.26
13	Egleston-Brookside	5,496	34	6.19	48	8.73	85	15.47	151	27.47
Total **		50,430	631	12.51	853	16.91	1009	20.01	1190	23.60
City of Boston		628,276	2984	4.75	4063	6.47	9002	14.33	15190	24.18

*The rates given are rates per 1,000 residents.
** The above Neighborhood Areas do not exactly constitute the MCA, but are the closest approximation possible.

Source: Mayor's Office of Justice Administration, Crime in Boston, 1971.

TABLE 2

NEIGHBORHOODS WITH TEN HIGHEST RATES OF ROBBERY
Boston, 1969

Police District	Neighborhood Area	Robbery #	Robbery Rate	Rank in City
9	*Orchard Park-Dudley	199	34.53	1
4	Columbus-Mass Ave. (South End)	253	31.77	2
4	So. Bay-City Hospital (South End)	89	26.90	3
4	Castle Sq.-So. End	246	26.09	4
10	*Whittier-Cabot St. (Roxbury)	72	20.10	5
4	Prudential-Copley Sq.	77	17.04	6
10	Mission Hill Projs.	109	15.68	7
9	*Grove Hall East	90	13.13	8
3	*Mt. Bowdoin Area	121	9.78	9
9	*Sargent-Magnolia Sts. (Roxbury)	71	9.54	10

*These neighborhoods are in the Model City Area

Source: Control Log Figure, Boston Police Department and Office of Justice Administration

TABLE 3

NEIGHBORHOODS WITH TEN HIGHEST RATES OF ASSAULT
Boston, 1969

Police District	Neighborhood Area	Assault #	Assault Rate	Rank in City
9	* Orchard Park-Dudley (Roxbury)	211	36.61	1
4	Columbus-Mass Ave. (South End)	227	28.51	2
4	Castle Square	207	21.95	3
4	So. Bay-City Hospital	70	21.15	4
10	* Whittier-Cabot St. (Roxbury)	82	22.89	5
9	* Grove Hall East (Roxbury)	140	20.42	6
9	* Sargent-Magnolia Sts. (Roxbury)	141	19.62	7
9	* Sav-Mor (Roxbury)	58	15.73	8
10	Mission Hill Projs	104	14.96	9
6	Broadway (South Boston)	113	12.99	10

*These neighborhoods are in the Model City Area.

Source: Control Log Figures, Boston Police Department and Office of Justice Administration

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

The tables in this chapter (except Table 7) are based upon the results of a survey conducted in 1970 for the Boston Urban Observatory. In this survey, a total of 507 Boston residents were interviewed on a variety of topics. The tables in this chapter show the findings of the survey on transportation for the Model City-Washington Park Area* and for the City of Boston as a whole.

The results of the survey indicate that Model City-Washington Park residents are more dependent on public transportation than are residents of the City as a whole. Fifty-seven percent of the MC-WP families have no car, as contrasted with only 46 percent of the families in Boston as a whole. When asked what type of transportation they and their families use most to get around the city, 59 percent of the MC-WP respondents named public transportation (bus, trolley or subway), while 51 percent of the respondents in the total city gave that response. In terms of frequency of use of buses or trolleys, 45 percent of the MC-WP respondents reported that they or someone in their family use them almost daily, compared to 40 percent of the respondents in the city as a whole. In those MC-WP families not using the bus or trolley almost daily, 52 percent said changes could be made which would induce them to use public transportation more often. Among Boston residents not using the bus or trolley almost daily, 45 percent gave that response. Thus, not only do MC-WP residents make greater use of public transportation than residents of the city as a whole, but they also indicate greater willingness to increase their use of it.

*Census tracts comprising the Model City and Washington Park areas were combined when the tabulations were done in order to obtain a larger number of cases on which to base the percentage distributions.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CARS IN FAMILY

Number of Cars in Family	Model City - Washington Park (N=95) % of Families	City of Boston (N=506) % of Families
None	56.9*	46.2
1	36.8	42.7
2	6.3	10.1
3	-	.8
4	-	.2
Total	100.0	100.0

*The finding that the majority of families in the Model City area lack a car is corroborated by two other surveys of the MCA: the Base Data Survey (which found 62% of the households interviewed have no car), and the Public Welfare Revision Study (which found 66% of the households lack a car).

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston", 1971.

TABLE 2

TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION USED MOST
TO GET AROUND THE CITY

Type of Transportation	Model City - Washington Park (N=94) % of Families	City of Boston (N=507) % of Families
Car, Truck	31.9	34.7
Bus, Trolley, Subway	58.5	51.1
Taxi	6.4	5.1
Walk	3.2	7.9
Bicycle	-	.8
Other	-	.4
Total	100.0	100.0

The question asked was as follows: "What sorts of transportation do you and your family use most often to get around the city - car, bus (or trolley), taxi, walking, or what?"

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston", 1971.

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY OF USE OF BUS OR TROLLEY

Frequency of Use	Model City - Washington Park (N=95) % of Families	City of Boston (N=505) % of Families
Almost Daily	45.2	40.0
A Few Times a Week	23.2	21.4
Once a Week	9.5	10.1
Less Often	16.8	21.4
Never	5.3	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0

The question was as follows: "About how often do you or someone in your family ride the bus or trolley?"

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston", 1971.

TABLE 4

RESPONDENTS' OPINION ON WHETHER CHANGES COULD BE MADE IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION WHICH WOULD INDUCE THEM TO USE IT MORE

OPINION	MODEL CITY-WASHINGTON PARK (N=50) % OF RESPONDENTS	CITY OF BOSTON (N=294) % OF RESPONDENTS
YES	52.0	44.9
NO	48.0	55.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

The question was as follows: "Are there any changes that could be made in the public transportation system so that you and your family would use it more often?" This question was only asked of those who did not answer "almost daily" to the question in Table 3.

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston," 1971

TABLE 5

CHANGES IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS

CHANGES SUGGESTED*	MODEL CITY-WASHINGTON PARK (N=24) % OF RESPONDENTS	CITY OF BOSTON (N=124) % OF RESPONDENTS
STOP CLOSER TO HOME	8.3	3.2
BETTER SCHEDULING	37.5	39.6
BETTER, MORE CONVENIENT ROUTES	4.2	4.0
OTHER EXTENSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE	4.2	12.1
LESS EXPENSIVE	33.3	17.0
AMBIENCE AND/OR NEWER FACILITIES	-	16.1
MORE POLICE IN BUSES, STATIONS	8.3	3.2
SAFER	4.2	2.4
OTHER	-	2.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

*These are the suggestions made by the respondents who said there were changes that could be made in public transportation so that they would use it more (i.e. the respondents in the "Yes" category in Table 4).

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston," 1971.

TABLE 6

RESPONDENTS' SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO MAKE IT EASIER TO DRIVE IN THE CITY

SUGGESTIONS	MODEL CITY-WASHINGTON PARK (N=73) % OF RESPONDENTS	CITY OF BOSTON (N=408) % OF RESPONDENTS
FIX STREETS	13.7	6.1
OTHER STREET IMPROVEMENTS	6.8	11.8
TRAFFIC LIGHTS, SIGNS	15.1	4.7
OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS	17.8	15.7
IMPROVE PARKING	11.0	19.1
LOWER FINANCIAL COSTS	8.2	5.4
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/SAFETY	-	1.7
REDUCE NUMBER OF CARS ON ROADS	17.8	19.6
NOTHING (ANTI-CAR ANSWER)	1.4	7.1
BETTER SCREENING OF DRIVERS	1.4	1.5
NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE: FINE AS IS	6.8	7.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

The question was as follows: "What things should be done to make it easier to drive a car in Boston?"

Source: Boston Urban Observatory, "Transportation in Boston," 1971.

TABLE 7

JUDGEMENT OF MCA RESIDENTS
CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Adequacy of Public Transportation	Subarea 1 (N=74) %	2 (N=30) %	3 (N=62) %	4 (N=38) %	5 (N=96) %	6 (N=60) %	Total MCA (N=360) %
Is Adequate	70.3	50.0	72.6	57.9	55.2	63.4	62.5
Not Adequate	20.3	40.0	16.1	31.6	34.4	28.3	27.5
Don't Use	9.4	10.0	11.3	10.5	10.4	8.3	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Base Data Survey, 1969.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

TABLE 1

DAY CARE CENTERS

SERVING THE MODEL CITY AREA

I. Centers in the MCA.

Subarea 1

1. Ecumenical Center Head Start Program
   55 Dimock St., Roxbury
   442-8557
   Director: Miss Gardner

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday

   - Services 60 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

2. Little Tots' Day Nursery
   120 School St., Jamaica Plain
   522-0283
   Director: Mrs. Jennette

   - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

   - Services 12 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

3. Wee Care Day Care Center
   34 Peter Parley Rd., Jamaica Plain
   522-1841
   Director: Reverend Stanley

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

   - Services 40 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

Subarea 2

4. Career Development Laboratory
   Mass. Dept. of Public Health
   Hawthorne House Day Care Center
   42 Hawthorne St., Roxbury
   442-2289
   Director: Mr. Goodwin

   - Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

   - Services 45 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

5. Cooper Community Center Day Care
   719 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury
   445-1813
   Director: Mrs. Hyman

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

   - Services 60 children ranging in age from 2½ to 5

6. Highland Park Parent-Child Center
   Norfolk House
   14 John Elliot Square, Roxbury
   442-6522
   Director: Mrs. Robertson

   - Is a child development program for mothers and children: requires that mothers be with their children at the center.

Source: Boston Model City Administration, Child Care Centers Survey, 1971

6. - Hours: 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

   - Services 116 children ranging in age from under 1 to 3

7. Playmates' Nursery School
   126 Thornton St., Roxbury
   445-0648
   Director: Mrs. Langley

   - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday

   - Services 20 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

8. Roxbury-North Dorchester A.P.A.C.
   Head Start Program
   60 Vernon St., Roxbury
   427-2177
   Director: Contact Mrs. Camper for further information

   - Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

   - Services 90 children (60 from 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. and 30 from 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.) ranging in age from 3 to 5

9. Ruggles Street Nursery School
   159 Ruggles St.,Roxbury
   445-1250
   Director: Miss Hermann

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Monday through Friday

   - Services 36 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

10. S.N.A.P. Headstart Program
    Cooper Community Center
    719 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury
    267-7400 ext. 44
    Director: Mrs. Miller

    - Hours: 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

    - Services 36 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

Subarea 3

11. Child's World Day Care Center
    Center IV
    63 Perrin St., Roxbury
    267-7956
    Director: Mrs. Diaz

    - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Monday through Friday

    - Services 15 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

12. Orchard Park Day Care Center
    Head Start Program
    908 Albany St., Roxbury
    445-1544
    Director: Mrs. Brown

    - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday

    - Services 72 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

13. Sunnyside Day Nursery
320 Dudley St., Roxbury
427-4300
Director: Mrs. Bagwell

- Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 75 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

14. Urban League After-School Day Care Program
100 Warren St., Roxbury
445-9450
Director: Mr. Rodriguez

- Hours: 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 75 children ranging in age from 5 to 12

Subarea 5

15. N.E.C.D.C. (New England Community Development Corporation)
Hilltop Center Head Start Program
344 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury
427-7200
Social Service Supervisor:
Mrs. Olga Scott

- Hours: 8:15 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 102 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

Subarea 6

16. Dorchester A.P.A.C. Head Start Programs:
Bradshaw Center, 64 Bradshaw St.
Dorchester
St. Mark's, 73 Columbia Road,
Dorchester
St. Leo's, 100 Esmond St.
Dorchester
288-2700
Director: Mrs. Cannon

- Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. at Bradshaw Center; 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. at St. Leo's; and 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. at St. Mark's,
Monday through Friday

16. - Services a total of 135 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

17. Salvation Army Day Care Center
26 Wales St., Dorchester
436-2480
Director: Captain Hamm

- Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday

- Services 65 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

II. Centers in the Washington Park Area

1. Camille's Nursery School
7 Howland St., Roxbury
445-1579
Director: Mrs. Bailey

- Hours: 6:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 30 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

2. Walter Channing Nursery School
254 Seaver St., Roxbury
442-6217
Director: Mrs. Cullpepper

- Hours: 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 24 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

3. Kiddie Kollege Day Care Center
20 Walnut Park, Roxbury
445-1579
Director: Mrs. Bailey

- Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Firday

- Services 30 children ranging in age from 3 to 4

4. Montessori Family Centre
94 Seaver St., Roxbury
442-6330
Director: Mrs. Gadpaille

4. - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 35 children ranging in age from 2 to 6

5. Mother Goose Day Care
   173 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury
   445-1579
   Director: Mrs. Bailey

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 50 children ranging in age from 4 to 6

6. Our Place To Grow, Inc.
   16 Wyoming St., Roxbury
   445-4200
   Social Service Coordinator:
   Mrs. Burrell

   - Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 30 children ranging in age from 2 3/4 to 6

7. Rosa Parks Day Care Center (Will soon move
   15 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury to 49 Wayland
   442-1620 St., Rox.)
   Acting Director: Mrs. Berry

   - Hours: 7:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 90 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

8. J. J. Putnam Center Day Care
   244 Townsend St., Roxbury
   427-1798
   Director: Mr. Geurrant

   - Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 24 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

III. Centers Outside MCA/Washington Park

1. Accion School
   85 West Newton St., Boston
   267-5564
   Director: Mrs. Nunez

   - Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

   - Services 30 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

2. Crispus Attucks Children's Center
   188 Geneva Ave., Dorchester
   288-3700, ext. 69
   Director: Miss Jarvis

   - Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
   Monday through Friday

2. - Services 40 children ranging in age from 1 to 4

3. Career Development Laboratory
Mass. Dept. of Public Health
Castle Square Day Care Center
436 Tremont St., Boston
357-8290, ext. 74-76
Director: Miss Evans

- Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 124 children ranging in age from 1 month to 5 years.

4. Child's World Day Care Centers:
Center 1, 207 West Newton St., Boston
Center 11, 591 Morton St., Dorchester
Center 111, 500 Talbot Ave., Dorchester

- Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Service a total of 70 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

5. Green Shoe Day Care Center
960 Harrison Ave., Boston
442-6000, ext. 422
Director: Mrs. Kertzman

- Hours: 7:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 30 children ranging in age from 2½ to 6

6. Jamaica Plain A.P.A.C. Head Start Program
30 Bickford St., Jamaica Plain
522-5534
Director: Mrs. Mahmoud

- Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 68 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

7. Jamaica Plain Day Care Center
962 Parker St., Jamaica Plain
522-0440
Director: Mrs. Morris

- Hours: 7:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday

- Services 85 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

8. Little People's Program
L Building Community Center
591 Morton St., Dorchester
282-1970
Director: Miss Moser

- Hours: 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon Monday through Friday

- Services 15 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

9. Pilgrim Day Care Center
Pilgrim Congregational Church
540 Columbia Road, Dorchester
282-0456
Director: Mr. Lerman

- Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 24 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

10. Saint James Pre-Kindergarten
Head Start Program
St. Cyprian's Church
1073 Tremont St., Roxbury
427-4702

- Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
and 11:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 72 children ranging in age from 2½ to 5

11. S.N.A.P. (South End Neighborhood Action Program) Head Start Programs:

All Saints Lutheran Church
85 West Newton St., Boston

Chinese Christian Church
56 Harvard St., Boston

S.N.A.P. I
109 W. Brookline St., Boston

South End House
48 Rutland St., Boston

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
419 Shawmut Ave., Boston

Union Methodist Church
485 Columbus Ave., Boston

267-7400 ext. 44
Director: Mrs. Miller

- Hours: 9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. at All Saints Lutheran, South End House and St. Stephen's Episcopal; 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. at Chinese Christian Church, S.N.A.P. I, and Union Methodist (Monday through Friday)

- Service a total of 176 children ranging in age from 3 to 6

12. Store Front Learning Center
Pre-school Program
90 West Brookline St., Boston
267-1166
Director: Mrs. Mc Lean

- Hours: 9:00 A.M. to 11:45 A.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 14 children ranging in age from 3 to 5

13. United South End Settlements
Family Day Care Program
48 Rutland St., Boston
536-2840
Director: Miss Guson

- Hours: 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Monday through Friday

- Services 30 children ranging in age from 3 months to 12 years

14. Wesley Child Care Center
    1076 Washington St., Dorchester
    298-3172
    Director: Mrs. Corbin

    - Hours: 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
      Monday through Friday

    - Services 60 children ranging in
      age from 3 to 6

TABLE 2

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES AND YOUTH CENTERS
IN THE MODEL CITY AREA AND WASHINGTON PARK

I. In the Model City Area

Subarea 1

1. Ecumenical Social Action Committee
   169 Amory St., Jamaica Plain
   Director: David Siersdale
   524-2555
   Member Churches (all in Jamaica Plain):

   Central Congregational Church
   85 Seaverns Ave.

   Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
   46 Brookside Ave.

   St. Andrew's Methodist Church
   169 Amory St.

   St. John's Episcopal Church
   10 Roanoke Ave.

   St. Mary of the Angels Catholic Church
   377 Walnut Ave.

Subarea 2

2. Cooper Community Center
   719 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury
   Director: H. Douglas Boyd
   445-1813

3. Hawthorne House
   42 Hawthorne St., Roxbury
   Director: March Greene
   445-1421

4. Norfolk House
   14 John Elliot Sq., Roxbury
   Director: Frederick Clanagan
   288-3310

5. Roxbury-North Dorchester
   A.P.A.C. Youth Center
   60 Vernon St., Roxbury
   Director: Kenneth Wade
   427-1265

6. Young Women's Leadership
   Development Program
   80 Dudley St., Roxbury
   Director: Mrs. Ada H. Lewis
   427-6655

Subarea 3

7. Roxbury Neighborhood House
36 Dearborn St., Roxbury
Director: Robert States
445-6392

8. St. Patrick's Church
10 Magazine St., Roxbury
Director: Rev. Thomas Fleming
445-8656

Subarea 4

9. Dennison House
25 Howard Ave., Dorchester
Director: Harry Vieira
442-1500

10. Youth Alliance, Inc.
594 Dudley St., Roxbury
445-6735

Subarea 5

11. Roxbury Multi-Service Teen Center
530 Warren St., Roxbury
Director: Robert Thornell
427-3300

12. Youth Alliance Inc.
380 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury
427-2205

Subarea 6

13. Robert Gould Shaw House
612 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester
Director: Frederick Clanagan
288-3310

14. St. Mark's Episcopal Church
73 Columbia Rd., Dorchester
Director: Rev. William Buttrick
436-4319

II. In Washington Park

1. Ecumenical Center
   75 Crawford St., Roxbury
   Director: Preston Wiley
   442-5470

2. Freedom House
   14 Crawford St., Roxbury
   Director: O. Phillip Snowden
   445-4720

3. Roxbury Boys' Club
   115 Warren St., Roxbury
   Director: Roscoe Baker
   427-6050

4. Roxbury Y.M.C.A.
   401 Warren St., Roxbury
   Director: Bernard Nesbitt
   427-5300

5. Roxbury Y.W.C.A. (A.S.W.A.L.O.S. House)
   246 Seaver St., Roxbury
   Director: Mrs. Willie J. Moss
   442-9645

TABLE 3

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Gym Facilities

Martin Luther King School
Timilty Jr. High School
Lewis Jr. High School
Jeremiah E. Burke High School
Girls' High School
Vine Street Gym

Swimming Pools

Franklin Field
Washington Park
Boys' Club
Y.M.C.A.
Cabot Street

Skating Rinks

Franklin Field
Washington Park

TABLE 4

TOT LOTS IN THE MODEL CITY AREA

Subarea 1	Subarea 2	Subarea 3
None	Cedar St. Dorr St. John Elliot Square King St. Kittredge Square Lambert Ave. Linden Pk. & Gray Sts. Linwood St. Norfolk St. Sterling & Shawmut Sts. Vernon & Cabot Sts.	Copeland St. Mt. Pleasant St.
Subarea 4	**Subarea 5**	**Subarea 6**
Erie & Ellington Sts. Intervale & Fernboro Sts. Lawrence Ave., & McClever Sts. Wayland St. & Howard Ave. Howard Ave., & Woodcliff Sts. Savin & Maywood Sts. Mayberry & Holborn Sts.	None	None

TABLE 5

HEALTH FACILITIES SERVING
THE MODEL CITIES AREA

Subarea 1

1. Brookside Park Family Life Center
   39 Brookside Avenue
   Jamaica Plain, 02130
   522-4700

2. Dimock Community Health Center
   55 Dimock Street
   Roxbury, 02119
   442-8800 442-5700

Subarea 2

3. Mary Eliza Mahoney Family Life Center
   54 Roxbury St.
   Roxbury, 02119
   442-1700

4. Whittier Street Health Center
   20 Whittier Street
   Roxbury Crossing, 02120
   427-0500

Subarea 3

5. Roxbury Comprehensive Community
   Health Center
   Washington Park Mall
   442-7002
   Center #3
   109 Mount Pleasant Avenue
   442-0788
   (Subarea 3)
   Roxbury, 02119

6. Roxbury Dental and Medical Group
   26 Warren Street
   Roxbury, 02119
   442-0937

Subarea 6

7. Charles Drew Family Life Center
   12 Bicknell Street
   Dorchester, 02121
   287-0901 288-9072

Outside MCA

1. Beth Israel Hospital
   330 Brookline Avenue
   Boston, 02115
   734-4400

2. Boston City Hospital
   818 Harrison Avenue
   Boston, 02118
   424-5000

Outside MCA

3. Boston Hospital for Women
   221 Longwood Avenue
   Boston, 02115
   734-5300

4. Peter Bent Brigham Hospital
   721 Huntington Avenue
   Boston, 02115 734-8000

5. Children's Hospital Medical Center
   300 Longwood Avenue
   Boston, 02115
   734-6000

6. Franklin Lynch Peoples' Free Health Center
   Tremont and Ruggles Street
   Roxbury, 02120
   442-9501 442-0100

7. Harvard Street Health Center
   895 Blue Hill Avenue
   Dorchester, 02124
   288-3120

8. South End Community Health Center
   65 West Brookline Street
   South End, 02118
   266-6336

9. University Hospital
   750 Harrison Avenue
   Boston, 02118
   262-4200

TABLE 6

NURSING HOMES AND REST HOMES IN THE
MODEL CITY AREA AND WASHINGTON PARK

I. Homes in the Model City Area

Subarea 1

1. Ackroyd Nursing Home
   1841 Columbus Ave., Jamaica Plain
   524-9655

2. Allis Rest Home
   4 Park Lane, Jamaica Plain
   522-8622

3. Almeida Nursing Home
   69 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain
   522-1904

4. Bradley Nursing Home
   495 Walnut Ave., Jamaica Plain
   522-0660

5. Haven Nursing Home
   44 Peter Parley Rd., Jamaica Plain
   524-3150

6. Montebello Nursing Home
   62 Montebello Rd., Jamaica Plain
   524-9511

7. Parkview Manor Nursing Home
   484 Walnut Ave., Jamaica Plain
   522-0313

8. Walmont Nursing Home
   461 Walnut Ave., Jamaica Plain
   522-1170

Subarea 2

9. Centre Manor Nursing Home
   45 Centre St., Roxbury
   427-2626

10. Gardner House Nursing Home
    47 Centre St., Roxbury
    445-1727

11. St. Monica's Home
    125 Highland St., Roxbury
    445-8691

Subarea 3

12. Burton-Manor Rest Home
    5 Burton Ave., Roxbury
    427-1078

13. Dudley Manor Nursing Home
    31 Moreland St., Roxbury
    445-8380

14. Hodgdon Nursing Home
    95 Moreland St., Roxbury
    445-8864

Subarea 4

15. Burgoyne Rest Home
53 Hartford St., Dorchester
445-1868

16. Hartford Nursing Home
6 Hartford St., Dorchester
445-0790

17. Little Sisters of the Poor
Home for the Aged
424 Dudley St., Roxbury
427-2388

18. Pine Haven Nursing Home
46 Magnolia St., Dorchester
427-9199

Subarea 5

19. George Wayne Rest Home
35 Holborn St., Roxbury
442-2555

20. Highlands Nursing Home Inc.
516 Warren St., Roxbury
427-6640

Subarea 6

21. Blampied Nursing Homes
214 Harvard St., Dorchester
265-2333

II. Homes in Washington Park

1. Birch Haven Nursing Home
   123 Crawford St., Roxbury
   427-4200

2. Ellen James Nursing Home Inc.
   42a Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury
   427-9478

3. Elm Hill Nursing Home Inc.
   241 Walnut Ave., Roxbury
   427-9327

CHAPTER XI

POPULATION CHANGES

POPULATION CHANGES

This chapter deals with trends in the Model City Area population between 1969 and 1970. The primary topical areas discussed are trends in household characteristics and trends in occupation of household heads. The data and maps constituting this chapter are from Profiles of Change, a report prepared by R. L. Polk and Company.

MCA POPULATION TRENDS: 1969-70

Data Source: Polk Profiles of Change

R.L. Polk and Company of Detroit conducts an annual enumeration survey of Boston. In 1971, Polk prepared for the Model City Administration a report of changes occurring in the MCA between 1969 and 1970. This report, called PROFILES OF CHANGE, contains tables and maps of the Polk enumeration districts comprising the MCA and the Washington Park Redevelopment Area. Figures quoted in the following maps and tables exclude Washington Park data.

Polk's 1970 population and household counts, which are consistently below those of the 1970 Census, underrepresent the true population of the area. Analysis of Polk Profiles data may, therefore, create a distorted picture of change as it actually occurred in the MCA between 1969 and 1970, particulary since Polk change information is based exclusively on households for which complete information could be obtained. This analysis has been undertaken in the belief that even a partial view of recent change is apt to be more accurate than the outdated information previously available.

Definition of Terms

Net change: Number of households moving in minus number of households moving out; a positive figure indicates an increase in number of households; a negative figure indicates a decrease.

Change rate: Net change figure divided by 1969 total figure.

Mobility rate: [Number of households moving in plus number of households moving out] divided by 1970 total number of households.

Trend: Percent of all households moving in exhibiting a particular variable minus percent of all households moving out exhibiting the same variable; a positive figure indicates that the frequency of the variable may be increasing among households in a given area; a negative figure indicates that the variable may be decreasing. To avoid distortion, trend figures should be interpreted in conjunction with change and mobility rates; if these rates are small, trend is not a reliable index of area-wide change.

Note: Change rate, mobility rate, and trend are all percentages.

The Data Analysis

This analysis of MCA population changes will focus on 12 maps and 4 summary tables grouped as follows:

OVERALL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Map 1	Mobility Rate (All Households with Complete Records)

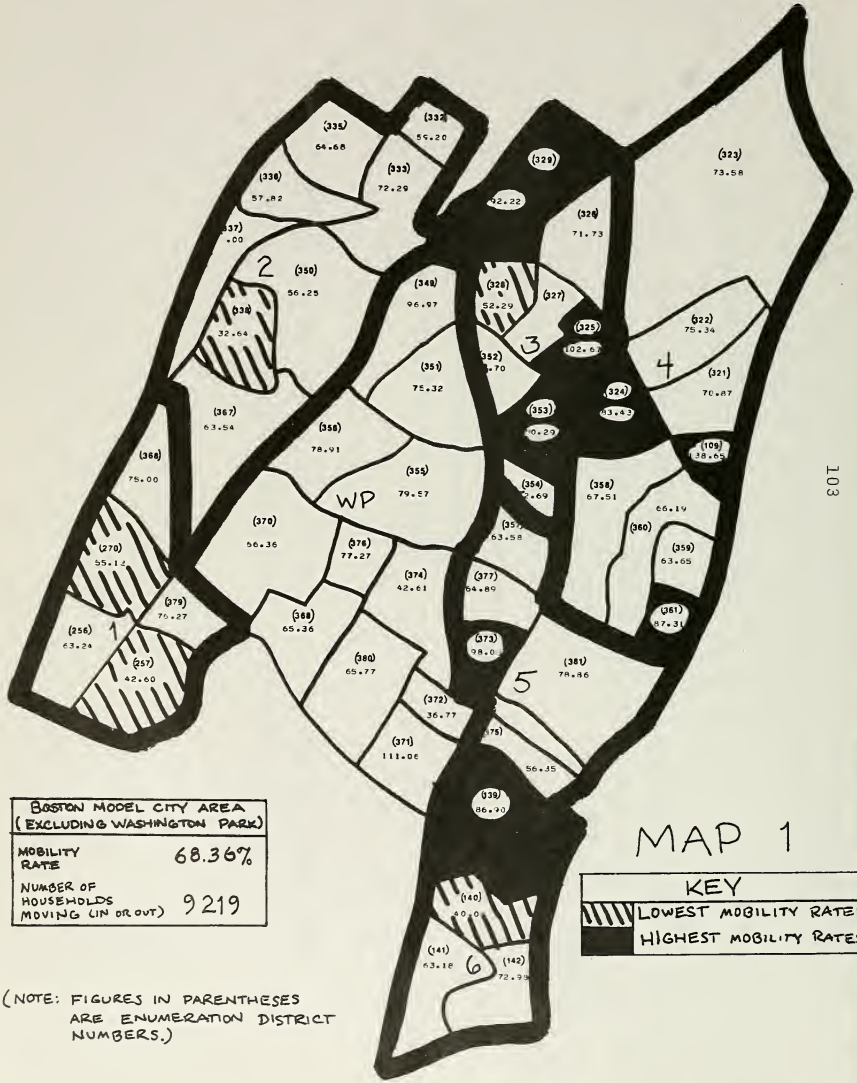
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Map 2	Average Household Size
Map 3	Trend: 1 - Person Households
Map 4	Trend: Households with Children
Map 5	Trend: Households with 5 or More Members
Map 6	Trend: Female Heads of Household
Map 7	Trend: Female Heads of Household with Children
Table 1	Summary: Household Characteristics
Table 2	Percent of Households in Selected Household Characteristic Categories - 1969 and 1970

OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Map 8	Trend: Professional/Technical Personnel
Map 9	Trend: Managers/Proprietors/Supervisors
Map 10	Trend: Service/Operative/Unskilled Workers
Map 11	Trend: No Occupation Indicated
Map 12	Trend: Retired Persons
Table 3	Summary: Occupation of Household Heads
Table 4	Percent of Households in Selected Occupation Categories - 1969 and 1970

MAP 1 deals with household mobility. According to Polk, all households in the MCA achieved a mobility rate of 68.36. While comparative city-wide mobility figures are not available, a rate of household movement above two-thirds indicates a highly mobile population in the MCA.



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
MOBILITY RATE	68.36%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING (IN OR OUT)	9219

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS.)

MAP 1

KEY

LOWEST MOBILITY RATES

HIGHEST MOBILITY RATES

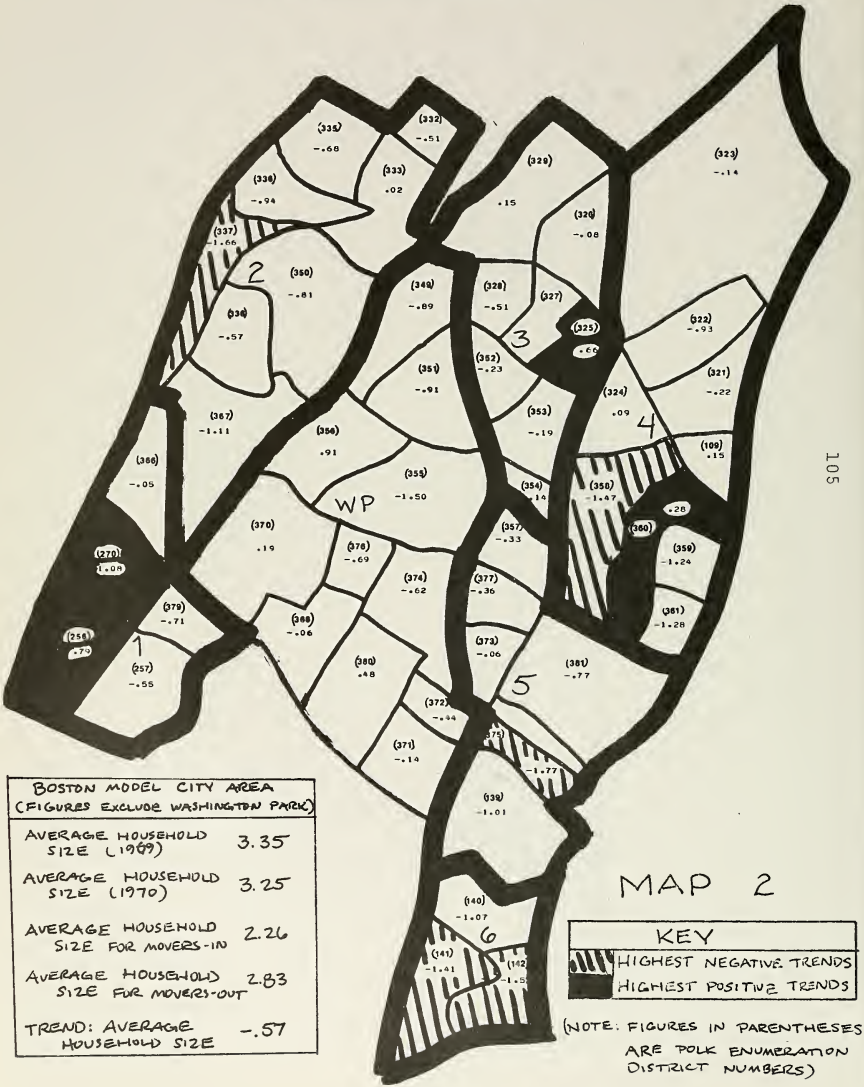
MAP 2-7 Changes in Household Characteristics

Between 1969 and 1970, the average household in the MCA decreased in size from 3.35 to 3.25 persons. This decrease was due to at least 3 factors:

		net change	trend
1.	increase in single-member households	263	18.9%
2.	decrease in households with children	-599	-9.8%
3.	decrease in large households(5+ members), most of which were probably included in the "households with children" category as well	-339	-7.6%

These 3 factors also account for the 0.57 difference between the average size of emigrating (2.83) and immigrating (2.26) households. (see MAP 2)

TREND IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
(AVERAGE FOR MOVERS-IN) MINUS (AVERAGE FOR MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PARK)	
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (1969)	3.35
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (1970)	3.25
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR MOVERS-IN	2.26
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR MOVERS-OUT	2.83
TREND: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	-.57

MAP 2

KEY

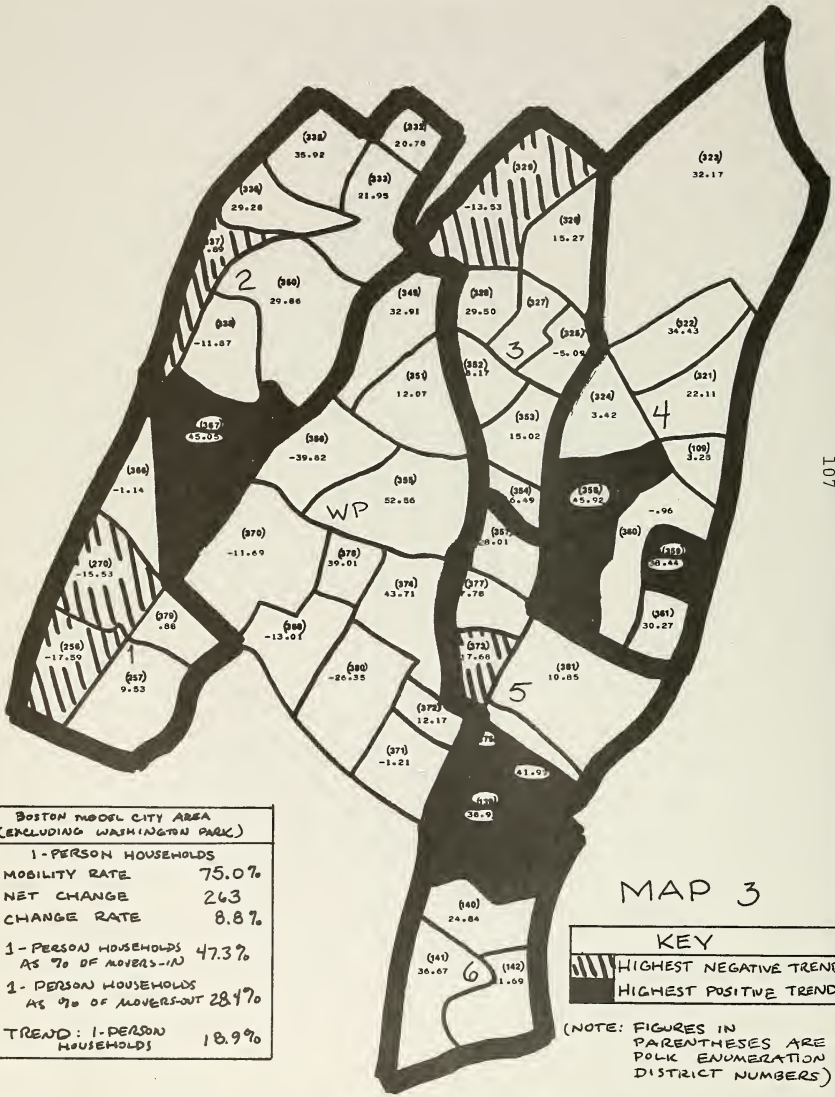
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE. FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

Of all household groups in the MCA, single-person households underwent the most dramatic change between 1969 and 1970. (see MAP 3) Exhibiting a high positive rate of change (8.8) and a very high positive trend (18.9%), one-member households comprised 4.3% more MCA households in 1970 than in 1969.

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



MAP 3

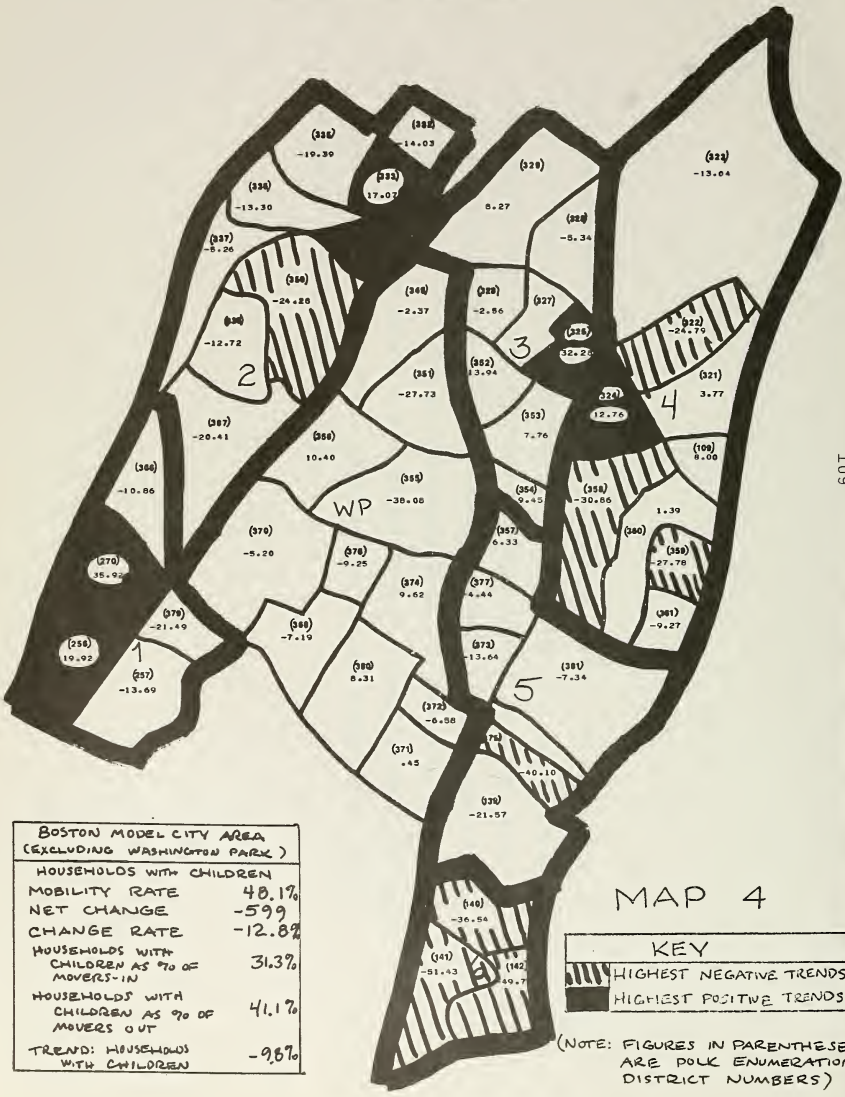
KEY	
	HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS
	HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	
MOBILITY RATE	75.0%
NET CHANGE	263
CHANGE RATE	8.8%
1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AS % OF MOVERS-IN	47.3%
1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AS % OF MOVERS-OUT	28.4%
TREND: 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	18.9%

As single-member households increased, larger households declined. Those with children decreased at a rate of -12.8, somewhat greater than households in general (-7.1), and displayed a solid negative trend (-9.8). (see MAP 4) Consequently, households with children comprised 2.5% fewer MCA households in 1970 than in 1969.

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	
MOBILITY RATE	48.1%
NET CHANGE	-599
CHANGE RATE	-12.8%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AS % OF MOVERS-IN	31.3%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AS % OF MOVERS OUT	41.1%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	-9.8%

MAP 4

KEY

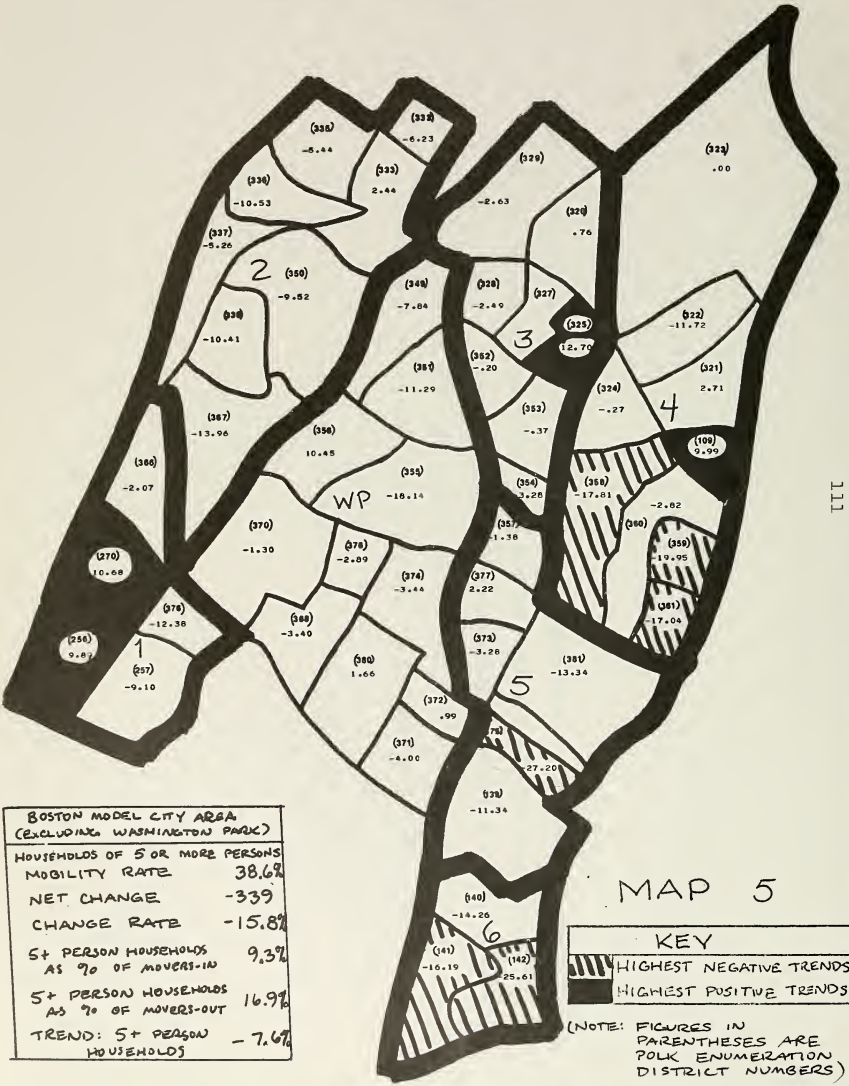
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

A subset of households with children, households with 5 or more members also declined between 1969 and 1970. (see MAP 5) By contrast to all households, proportionately fewer 5+ member households moved (45.8 mobility rate), but a larger percentage of these left the area (-15.8 change rate vs. -7.1 for all MCA households). In addition, these larger households showed a substantial negative trend (-7.6%). The net result for the MCA was a 1.8 reduction in the percentage of 5+ member households between 1969 and 1970.

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FIVE OR MORE PERSONS
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLDS OF 5 OR MORE PERSONS	
MOBILITY RATE	38.6%
NET CHANGE	-339
CHANGE RATE	-15.8%
5+ PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AS % OF MOVERS-IN	9.3%
5+ PERSON HOUSEHOLDS AS % OF MOVERS-OUT	16.9%
TREND: 5+ PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	-7.6%

MAP 5

KEY

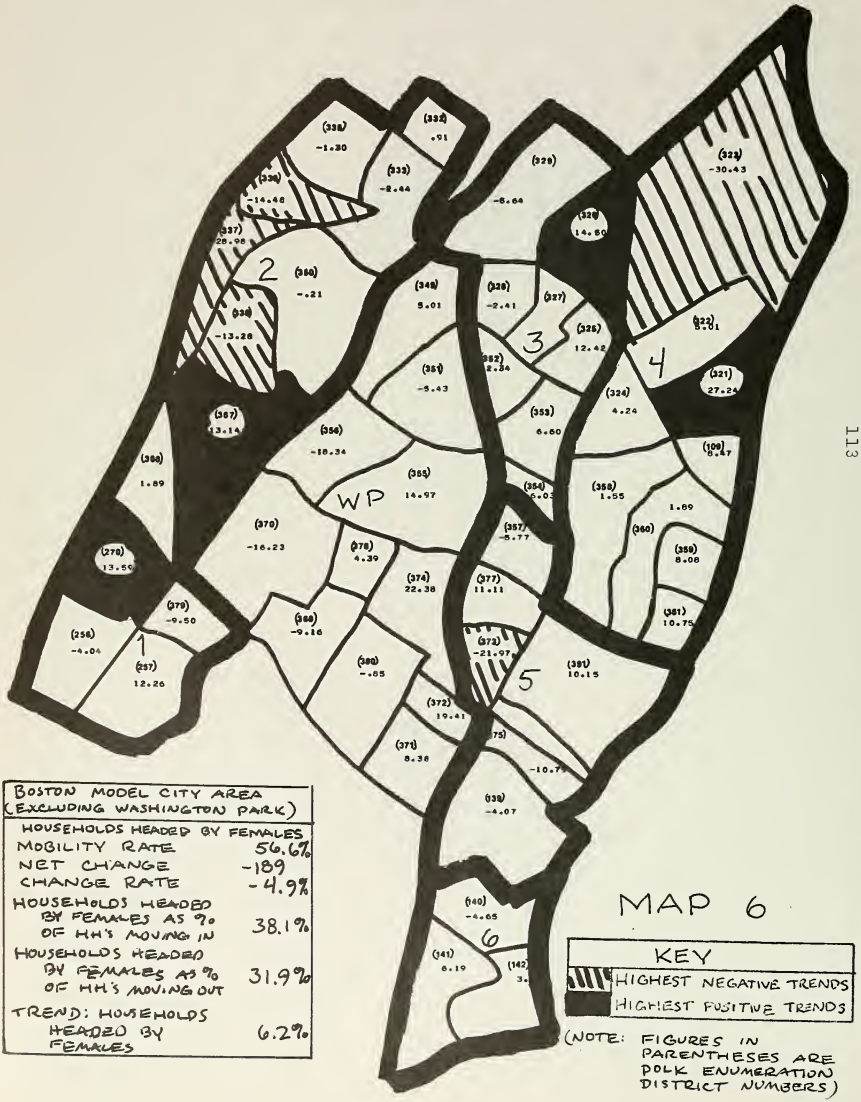
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

MAP 6 contains information about family patterns within the MCA. Households headed by females decreased at a smaller rate (-4.9) than households in general (-7.1). Female-headed households also comprised a higher percent of movers-in (38.1%) than movers-out (31.9%), the difference (6.2%) constituting a positive trend in female-headed households among the moving population. This trend resulted in an increase of 0.8% in the overall percentage of female-headed households in the MCA (see TABLE 2).

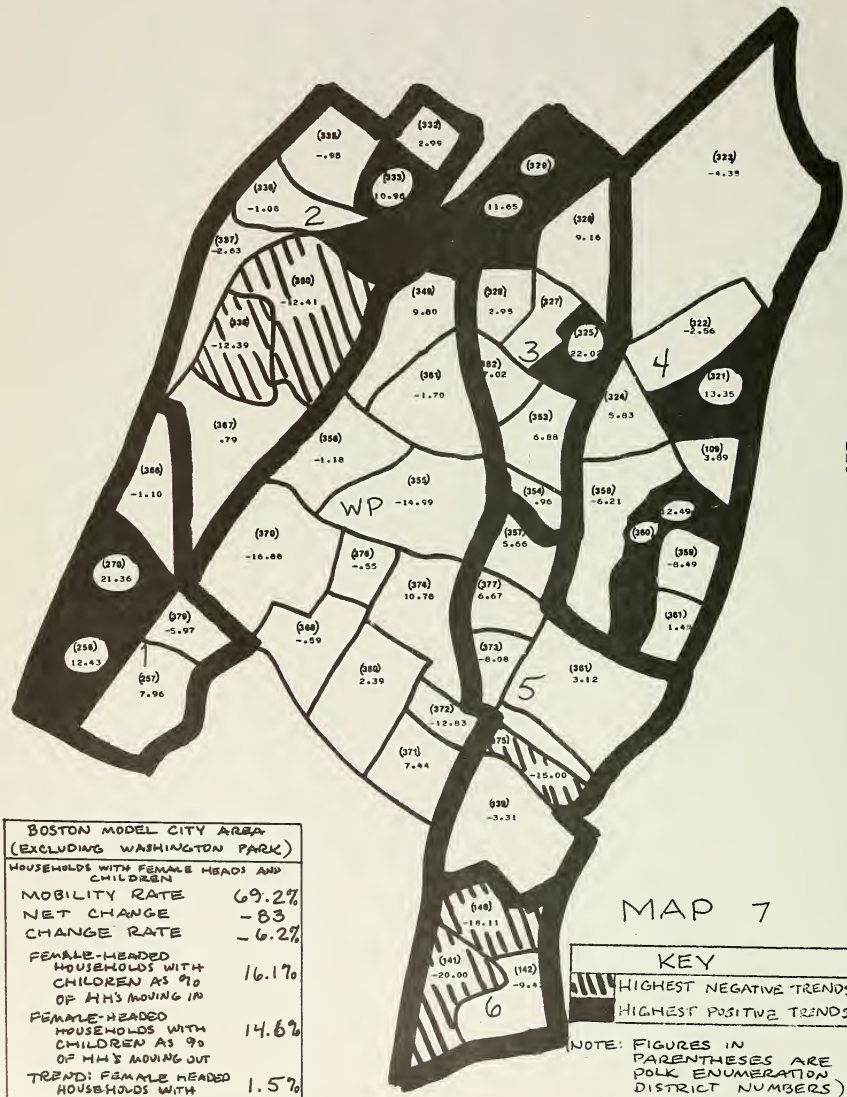
TREND IN THE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES	
MOBILITY RATE	56.6%
NET CHANGE	-189
CHANGE RATE	-4.9%
HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES AS % OF HH's MOVING IN	38.1%
HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES AS % OF HH's MOVING OUT	31.9%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY FEMALES	6.2%

Female-headed households with children experienced little overall change between 1969 and 1970. A slight (1.5%) positive trend (see MAP 7) resulted in an overall increase of only 0.1 in the percentage of these households: they constituted 11.5% of all households in 1969 and 11.6% in 1970. (See TABLE 2)

TREND IN THE PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN HEADED BY FEMALES
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (EXCLUDING WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS AND CHILDREN	
MOBILITY RATE	69.2%
NET CHANGE	-83
CHANGE RATE	-6.2%
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AS % OF HH'S MOVING IN	16.1%
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN AS % OF HH'S MOVING OUT	14.6%
TREND: FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	1.5%

MAP 7

KEY

HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

TABLE 1

SUMMARY: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household Size	Net Change	Change Rate	Mobility Rate	Trend
Average Household Size	-0.10			
1-Person Households	+263	+8.8	68.9	+18.9
Households With Children	-599	-12.8	55.2	-9.8
5+ Person Households	-339	-15.8	45.8	-7.6
Sex of Household Head				
Households with Female Heads	-189	-4.9	59.5	+6.2
Households with Female Heads and Children	-83	-6.2	73.7	+1.5
Total Households	-832	-7.1	68.4	

TABLE 2

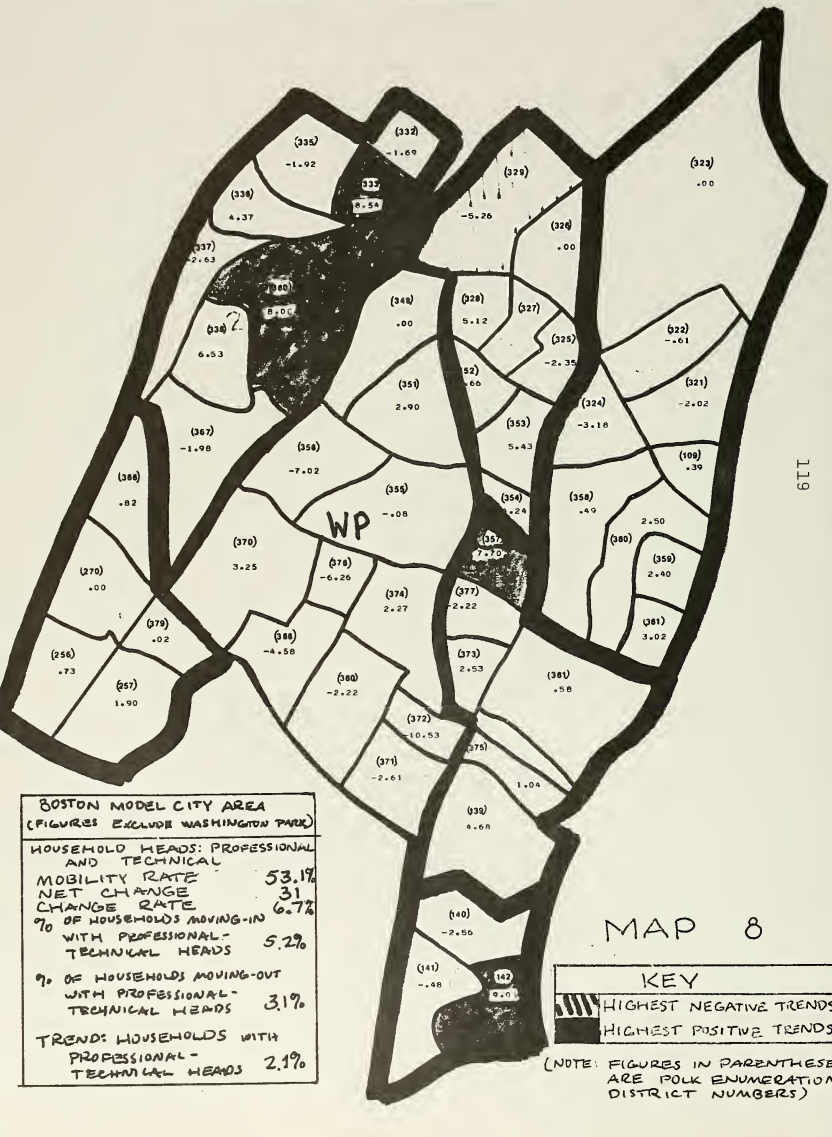
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTIC CATEGORIES
1969 AND 1970

Type of Household	1969	1970	% Change 1969-70
1-Person Households	25.4	29.7	+4.3
Households with Children	39.9	37.4	-2.5
5+ Person Households	18.4	16.6	-1.8
Households with Female Heads	33.1	33.9	+0.8
Households with Female Heads and Children	11.5	11.6	+0.1

MAPS 8 - 12 Trends in Occupation of Household Heads

Of all MCA household heads, only 3.9% were employed in Professional or Technical jobs in 1969. During the ensuing year, this occupation group experienced a 6.7 rate of change (see MAP 8). This gain was accompanied by a positive 2.1% trend in percent of Professional/ Technical heads. Professional/Technical positions accounted for a slightly greater percentage of MCA households heads in 1970 (4.5%) than in 1969.

TREND IN PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS -- PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLD HEADS: PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	
MOBILITY RATE	53.1%
NET CHANGE	31
CHANGE RATE	6.7%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING-IN WITH PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL HEADS	5.2%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING-OUT WITH PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL HEADS	3.1%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS WITH PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL HEADS	2.1%

MAP 8

KEY

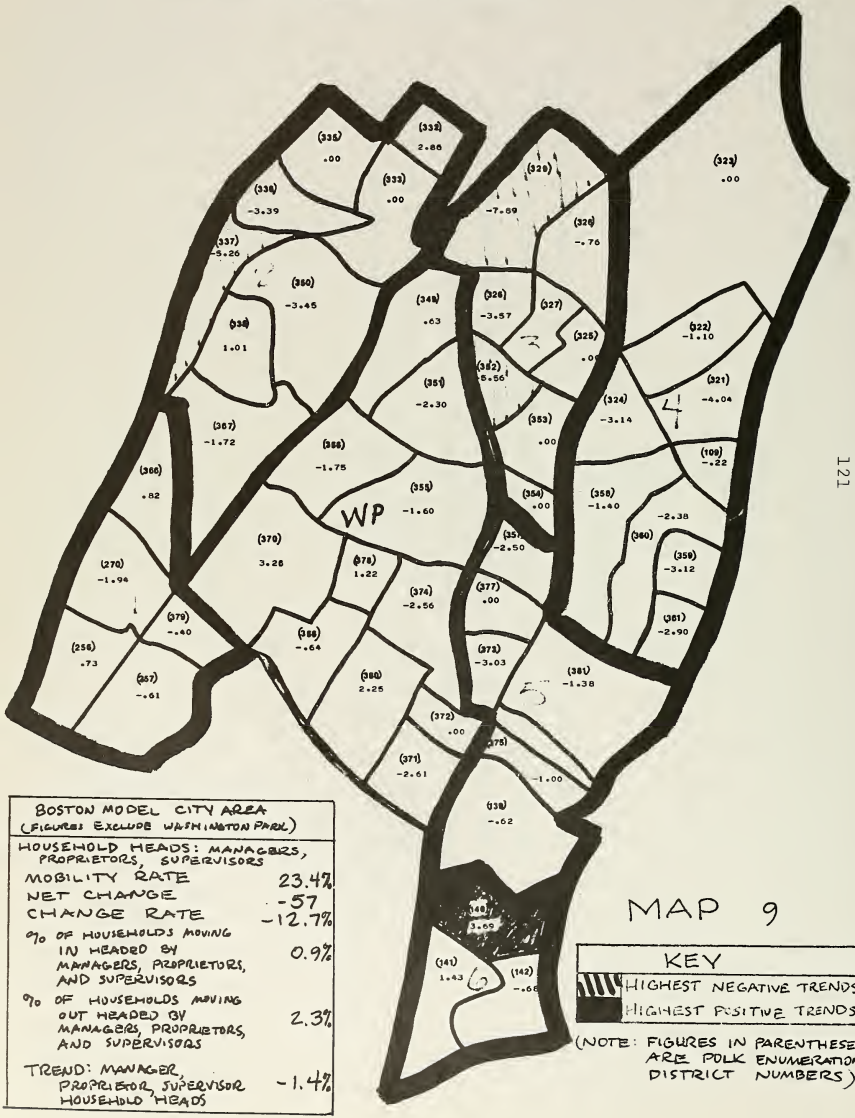
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

MAP 9 shows trends in the percent of Managers, Proprietors and Supervisors. Even smaller than the Professional/Technical group, Managers showed a very low mobility rate (26.8). The Manager group experienced a 12.7 rate of decline and displayed an area-wide trend of -1.4%. Household heads in this occupation group may be undergoing a gradual decline in the MCA.

TREND IN PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS -- MANAGERS, PROPRIETORS AND SUPERVISORS
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLD HEADS: MANAGERS, PROPRIETORS, SUPERVISORS	
MOBILITY RATE	23.4%
NET CHANGE	-57
CHANGE RATE	-12.7%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING IN HEADED BY MANAGERS, PROPRIETORS, AND SUPERVISORS	0.9%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING OUT HEADED BY MANAGERS, PROPRIETORS, AND SUPERVISORS	2.3%
TREND: MANAGER, PROPRIETOR, SUPERVISOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS	-1.4%

MAP 9

KEY

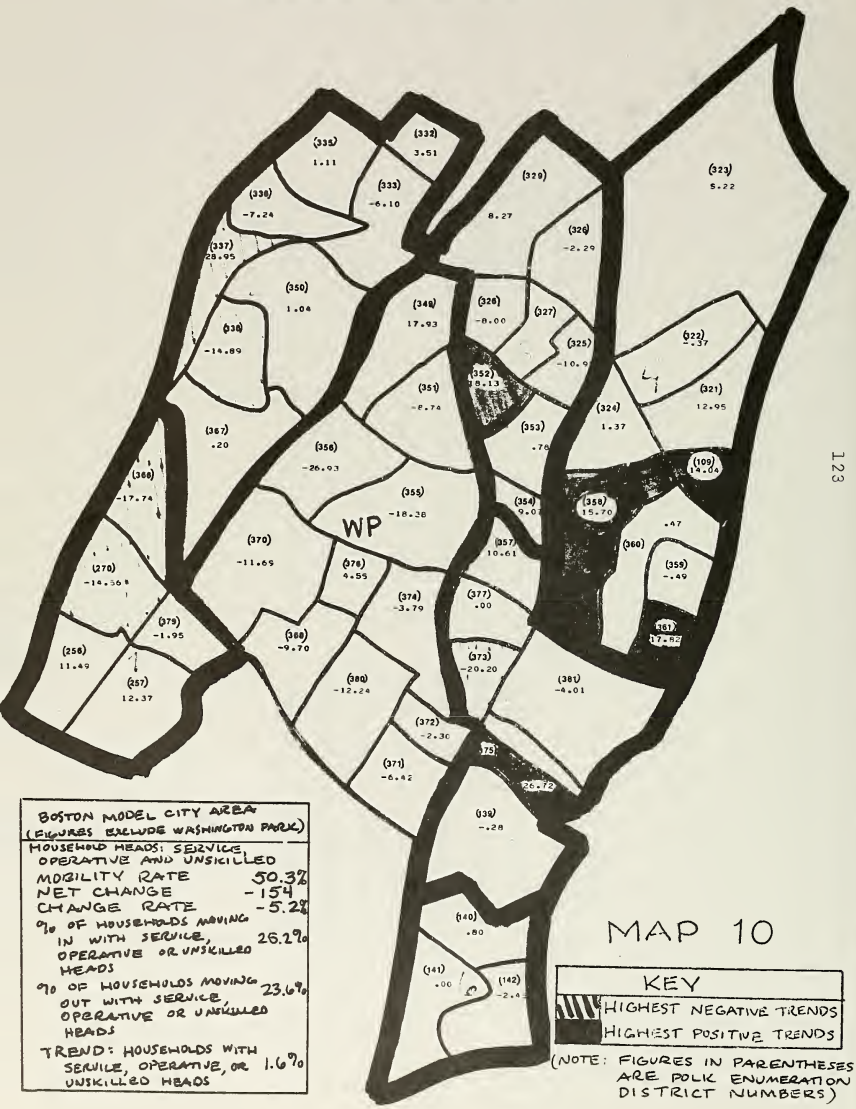
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

The largest occupation group of MCA household heads includes Service, Operative, and Unskilled workers. (see MAP 10) Comprising 25.1% of all households in 1969, this group declined at a 5.2 rate, but showed a positive trend of 1.6% among movers. These 1969-70 changes resulted in an increase of 0.5 in the percentage of MCA household heads in the Service, Operative, and Unskilled category. (see TABLE 3)

TREND IN PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS -- SERVICE, OPERATIVES AND UNSKILLED
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLD HEADS: SERVICE OPERATIVE AND UNSKILLED	
MOBILITY RATE	50.3%
NET CHANGE	-154
CHANGE RATE	-5.2%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING IN WITH SERVILE, OPERATIVE OR UNSKILLED HEADS	26.2%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING OUT WITH SERVILE OPERATIVE OR UNSKILLED HEADS	23.6%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS WITH SERVILE, OPERATIVE, OR UNSKILLED HEADS	1.6%

MAP 10

KEY

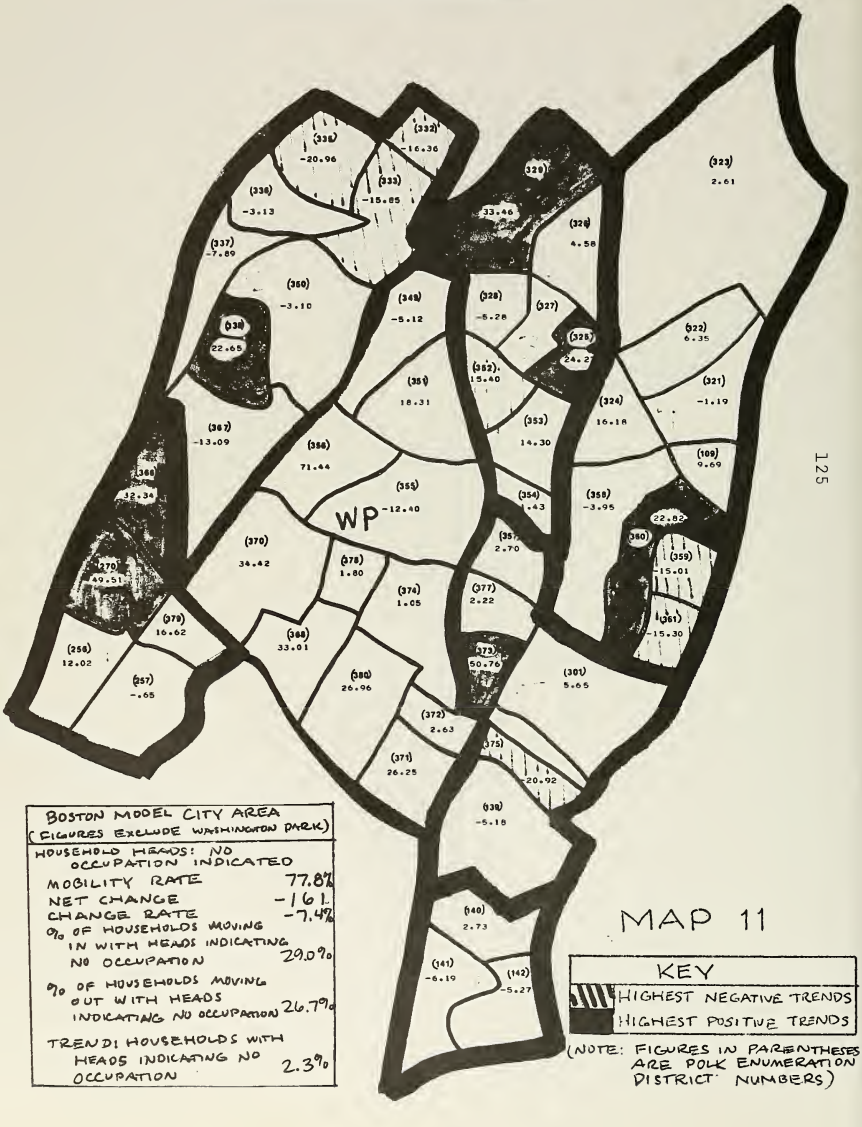
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

The preceding three occupation categories exclude non-working people. The remaining two categories consist primarily of non-workers. Households heads with no occupation reported (Map 11) comprised about 18% of all MCA households in both 1969 and 1970. A highly mobile group (84.1 rate), "no occupation" heads of household declined at a rate of 7.4% between 1969 and 1970. Among movers, "no occupation" heads comprised 2.3% more movers-in than movers-out. Despite this apparent positive trend, the overall percentage of "no occupation" household heads underwent an insignificant change of-0.1% between 1969 and 1970.

TREND IN PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS -- NO OCCUPATION INDICATED
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PARK)	
HOUSEHOLD HEADS: NO OCCUPATION INDICATED	
MOBILITY RATE	77.8%
NET CHANGE	-161.
CHANGE RATE	-7.4%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING IN WITH HEADS INDICATING NO OCCUPATION	29.0%
% OF HOUSEHOLDS MOVING OUT WITH HEADS INDICATING NO OCCUPATION	26.7%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEADS INDICATING NO OCCUPATION	2.3%

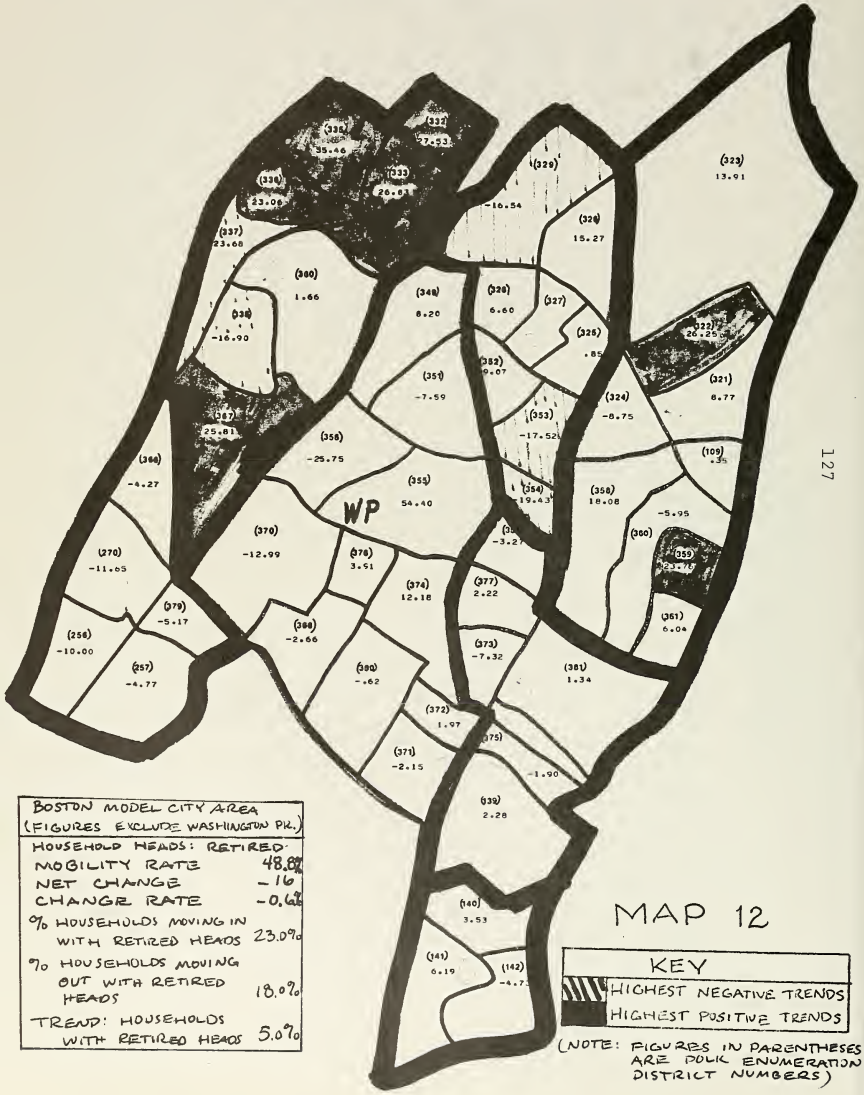
MAP 11

KEY
HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS
HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE POLK ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

The final group, retired heads of household, showed a dramatic 5% trend -- highest positive trend of all occupation groups. (see MAP 12) Comprising a sizable portion of all MCA household heads (21.5%) in 1969, retired people declined at a very slow rate (-0.6). The combination of small numerical loss, low mobility (49.1 rate), and strong positive trend resulted in an increase of 1.5% in the percentage of retired household heads in the MCA between 1969 and 1970.

TREND IN PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS -- RETIRED
(PERCENT MOVERS-IN) MINUS (PERCENT MOVERS-OUT)



BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA (FIGURES EXCLUDE WASHINGTON PK.)	
HOUSEHOLD HEADS: RETIRED	
MOBILITY RATE	48.8%
NET CHANGE	-16
CHANGE RATE	-0.6%
% HOUSEHOLDS MOVING IN WITH RETIRED HEADS	23.0%
% HOUSEHOLDS MOVING OUT WITH RETIRED HEADS	18.0%
TREND: HOUSEHOLDS WITH RETIRED HEADS	5.0%

MAP 12

KEY

HIGHEST NEGATIVE TRENDS

HIGHEST POSITIVE TRENDS

(NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES ARE PUBLIC ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBERS)

TABLE 3

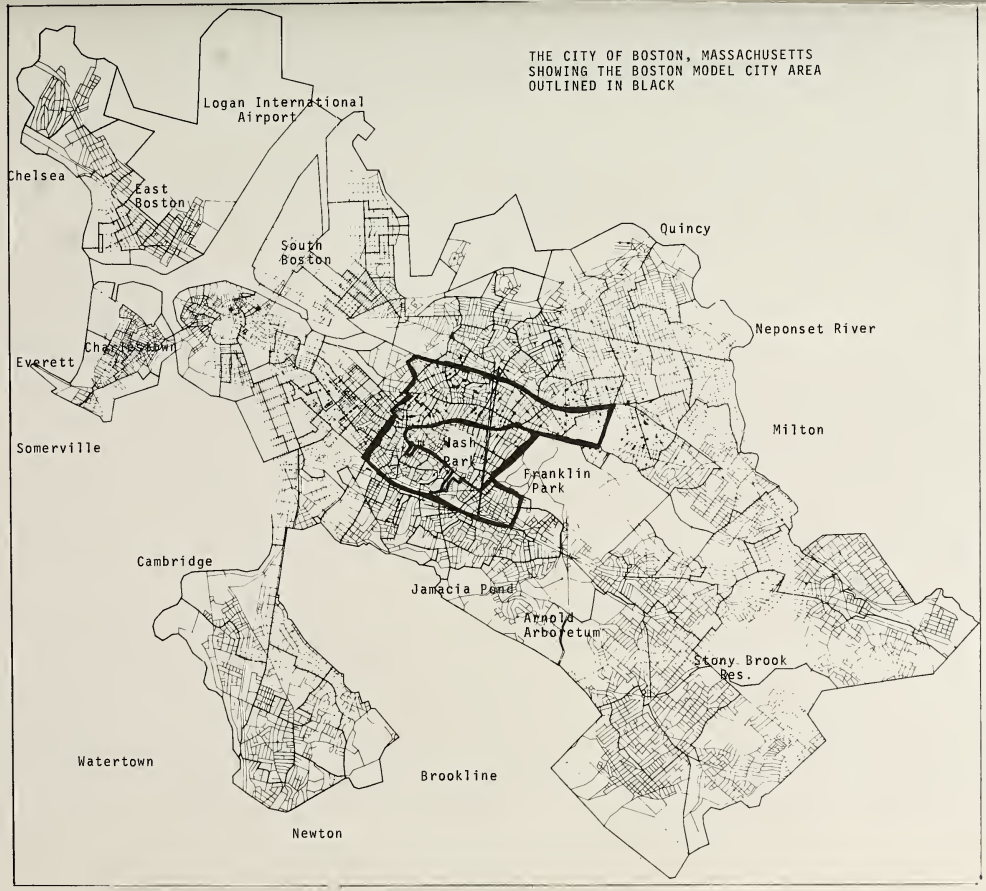
SUMMARY: OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Occupation Groups	Net Change	Change Rate	Mobility Rate	Trend
Professional/ Technical	+31	+6.7	49.8	+2.1
Managerial/Proprietary/supervisory	-57	-12.7	26.8	-1.4
Service/Operative/ Unskilled	-154	-5.2	53.1	+1.6
No Occupation	-161	-7.4	84.1	+2.3
Retired	-16	-0.6	49.1	+5.0
Total Households	-832	-7.1	68.4	

TABLE 4

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATION CATEGORIES
1969 AND 1970

Occupation Groups	1969	1970	% Change 1969-70
Professional/ Technical	3.9	4.5	+0.6
Managerial/Proprietary/Supervisory	3.8	3.6	-0.2
Service/Operative/ Unskilled	25.1	25.6	+0.5
No Occupation	18.5	18.4	-0.1
Retired	21.5	23.0	+1.5


THE CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
SHOWING THE BOSTON MODEL CITY AREA
OUTLINED IN BLACK
Logan International Airport
Chelsea
East Boston
South Boston
Quincy
Neponset River
Charlestown
Everett
Somerville
Nash Park
Franklin Park
Milton
Cambridge
Jamaica Pond
Arnold Arboretum
Stony Brook Res.
Watertown
Brookline
Newton

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